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MEDICAL LEXICON

OF

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MODERN TERMINOLOGY;

BEING A COMPLETE

VOCABULARY OF DEFINITIONS

INCLUDING ALL THE

TECHNICAL TERMS

EMPLOYED BY WRITERS AND TEACHERS OF

MEDICAL SCIENCE

AT THE PRESENT DAY,

AND COMPRISING SEVERAL HUNDREDS OF WORDS NOT
FOUND IN ANY OTHER DICTIONARY.

Designed for the Use of Students and Practitioners.

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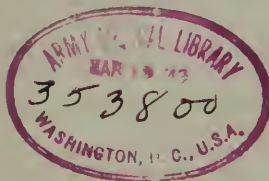
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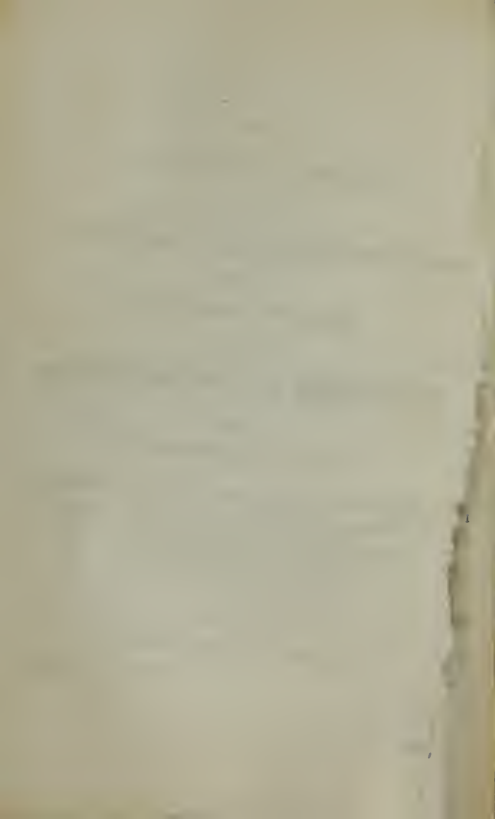


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TO THE
STUDENTS OF MEDICINE
IN THE
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
THIS
Dictionary of Technicalities
AND
BOOK OF REFERENCE,

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED AS AN HUMBLE ATTEMPT TO
FACILITATE THEIR ACQUISITION OF KNOWLEDGE, BY
REMOVING ONE OF THE MOST FORMIDABLE
OBSTACLES TO THEIR PROGRESS IN
CULTIVATING OUR SCIENCE;

BY
THEIR HUMBLE SERVANT,
THE AUTHOR.



P R E F A C E.

THE multitude of technical terms, which encumber and deform the science of Medicine in all its departments, constitutes the most formidable difficulty in the way of its cultivation, and one which the student encounters at every step, especially in the earlier period of his pupilage. In every book he reads, in every lecture he hears, there are terms and phrases which belong exclusively to medical technology. Nor does any previous literary training prepare him for understanding them, for the reason that our nomenclatures are not constructed upon any common principle, or derived legitimately from any one of the learned languages, but are heterogeneously and arbitrarily adopted from nearly all the tongues of our babbling earth, and, as has been truly said, "most barbarously and illegitimately compounded."

The attempts perennially made to introduce new nomenclatures into the several branches of medical science, while they exhibit a conviction of the evil, have thus far failed to remove it, numerous barbarous and erroneous terms being retained in preference to those more classical and correct. Hence it is that the stumbling-blocks in the path of the student are increased by every new adventurer in Ncology, whose innovations are proposed in this department.

To diminish the number of ambiguous and unpronounceable technicals, would indeed be a desideratum, and yet the pedantry and false pretension of medical exclusives, who still abound in the profession, would frown upon any such effort to popularize the science. Still, however, it may be lawful to attempt the exclusion of obsolete though ancient terms, multitudes of which are not found in any modern standard author, nor employed by any public lecturer in the United States.

In the present work, this latter attempt has been made, and with what success the profession will judge. For the more ancient terminological nomenclatures and obsolete technicalities, the student will find occasion for reference to the larger works of Motherby, Parr, Fox, Morris,

Quincy, Hooper, Coxe, Dunglison, Hoblyn, &c. But he will seldom be disappointed in this little manual, should he search for any term retained by modern authors, or employed by his teachers during his collegiate course.

The surprising number of synonyms still found in medical books, and therefore retained here, demonstrate that the technology of our science might be still further condensed, and the *monstrum horrendum* of hard words, still placed at the portals of our science, as if to forbid the approach of the novitiate, could be readily and usefully reduced within much smaller compass. This, however, could not safely be done, until, by common consent, the profession shall adopt some uniform standard, and no longer call diseases and remedies by so many different and even barbarous names.

The design being to bring this Lexicon within the smallest possible compass, and adapt it to the use of students, as a Pocket Companion, the briefest possible definition has been given in every case, consistent with perspicuity; omitting all reference to the etymology of the terms, for which larger works may be consulted, and which will still be needed in every medical library. In the department of derivation, the late work of

Professor Dunglison leaves nothing to be desired.

It is simply as a vocabulary of definitions that the present vade-mecum is commended to the profession and the public, without any claim of novelty or other merit, except convenience, brevity, simplicity, and accuracy. If in these attributes it shall be deemed worthy of approval, it cannot fail to be useful as a help to students and junior practitioners, for whose benefit it has been prepared, and to whom it is affectionately inscribed by the Author.

D. M. R.

M E D I C A L L E X I C O N
OF
MODERN TERMINOLOGY,
BEING A
COMPLETE VOCABULARY OF DEFINITIONS, &c.

A. or *aa*; ana, of each, equal parts, used in written prescriptions.

A. A. A.; amalgam, quicksilver combined with any other metal.

ABAISSMENT DE LA MATRICE; prolapsus uteri, falling of the womb.

ABALIENATION; corporeal or mental decay.

ABAPTISTON; the perforating portion of the trephine.

ABARTICULATION; diarthrosis, a joint admitting extensive motion.

ABDOMEN; the lower and anterior part of the body, the belly.

ABDOMINAL CAVITY; the sac formed by the peritoneum is strictly so called, excluding the kidneys and pelvic viscera.

ABDOMINAL PREGNANCY; extra uterine or erratic conception, the fœtus being lodged within the abdomen.

ABDUCENS OCULI; a muscle of the eye.

ABDUCENS LABIORUM; a muscle of the lips.

ABDUCTOR; name of muscles, which draw parts *from* the axis of the body.

ABDUCTOR INDICIS MANUS; muscle of the fingers.

ABDUCTOR LONGUS POLLICIS; muscle of the thumb.

ABDUCTOR INDICIS PEDIS; muscle of the toes.

ABERRATION; a dislocation, or other departure from nature.

ABIES; fir, an evergreen tree, many varieties.

ABLACTATION; process of weaning a child.

ABLUTION; washing, cleansing.

ABNORMAL; morbid, unnatural, irregular.

ABORTION; premature birth, in the early periods of pregnancy.

ABOUCHEMENT; anastomosis.

ABRACADABRA; a superstitious charm or amulet, anciently a remedy for the ague.

ABRASION; loss of skin or other membranous surface.

ABSCCESS; a cavity containing pus, local inflammation having terminated in suppuration.

ABSCISION; the cutting away of a soft part.

ABSINTHIUM; wormwood.

ABSORBENTS; in anatomy, the lacteal and lymphatic vessels; in therapeutics, the calcareous earths, alkalies, &c.

ABSTERGENT; cleansing, purifying.

ACACIA; a genus in the Linnæan system, one species of which yields gum arabic.

ACARDIAC; without a heart.

ACARUS; an insect infesting the skin.

ACARUS SCABIES; the insect observed in the itch.

ACCELERATOR URINÆ; muscle of the bladder.

ACCESSION; the onset of fever or other malady.

ACCESSORY OF WILLIS; pair of nerves going off from the spinal marrow, and passing to the par vagum; superior respiratory.

ACCESSORY; name of several muscles, and nerves, &c.

ACCESSUS; coition, commerce of the sexes.

ACCLIMATED; accustomed to a new climate.

ACCOUCHEUR; male practitioner of midwifery.

ACCOUCHEUSE; midwife.

ACCOUCHEMENT; child bearing.

ACCRETION; increase, growth.

ACEPHALOBRACHUS; a fœtus without head or arms.

ACEPHALOUS; a monster born without a head.

ACERSACCHARINUM; sugar maple tree.

ACERBITY; acidity, sourness.

ACESCENT; liable to become sour

ACESTOR; physician.

ACESTORIS; midwife.

ACETABULUM; cavity receiving the head of the thigh bone, at the hip joint.

ACETATE; salts of acetic acid.

ACETITE; combinations of acetous acid.

ACETUM; vinegar, dilute acetic acid.

ACETOUS FERMENTATION; resulting in vinegar.

ACHILLEA; name of a genus of medicinal plants.

ACHILLIS TENDO; the tendon of the gastrocnemii muscles above the heel.

ACHOR; a small acuminated pustule which suppurates and ends in a scab.

ACID; a compound which neutralizes alkalies,

ACIDITY; sourness.

ACIDULOUS; slightly acid.

ACME; the height of a disease.

ACNE; pimples chiefly appearing on the face.

ACNE ROSACEA; carbuncled face.

ACONITE; wolf's bane, a vegetable poison, used medicinally.

ACONITINE; the alkaloid of aconite.

ACORUS—CALAMUS; sweet flag, root aromatic.

ACOUSTIC; belonging to the ear, applied to remedies for deafness.

ACQUIRED; applied to diseases not hereditary, but superinduced by morbid agencies.

ACRID; pungent, irritating, corrosive.

ACRIMONY; pungency.

ACROMANIA; incurable madness.

ACROMIAL; belonging to the acromion.

ACROMION; a process of the scapula.

ACROTISM; failure or defect of pulse.

ACROTICA; diseases affecting the external surface.

ACTŒA; the elder tree.

ACTŒA RACEMOSA; black snake root.

ACTUAL CAUTERY; application of red hot iron in the treatment of disease.

ACUMINATED; pointed like a needle.

ACUPUNCTURATION; oriental method of bleeding by plunging needles into the soft parts, now practised in certain diseases.

ACUS ; needle.

ACUTE ; a severe and rapid disease, a sharp and pungent pain, an active form of inflammation.

ADAM'S APPLE ; thyroid cartilage of the larynx.

ADDE ; add, used in prescriptions.

ADDENDO ; by adding.

ADDENDUS ; to be added.

ADDITAMENTUM ; superadded, as the prolongation of certain sutures of the skull.

ADDUCTOR ; name of numerous muscles which draw parts towards the axis of the body.

ADDUCENS OCULI ; rectus internus muscle of the eye.

ADEN ; a gland.

ADENITIS ; glandular inflammation.

ADENOGRAPHY ; } science of the glands.
ADENOLOGY ; }

ADEPS ; fat.

ADEPS SUILLÆ ; hog's lard.

ADEPS OVILLI ; mutton suet.

ADEPS ANSERINA ; goose's grease.

ADEPS PREPARATA ; prepared lard.

ADENENTERITIS ; dothin enterite, inflammation of the mucous follicles of Peyer & Brunner in the bowels.

ADHESION ; union of parts.

ADHESIVE ; applied to inflammation terminating in adhesion between surfaces, and to plasters which adhere closely to the skin.

ADHIBERE ; to use, apply, or administer.

ADIPOSE ; fatty, the cellular tissue and its contents.

ADIPSIA ; absence of thirst.

ADJUVANT; auxiliary medicines.

AD LIBITUM; at pleasure.

ADMOVEATUR; let it be applied.

ADNATA; the external tunic of the eye, conjunctiva.

ADOLESCENCE; youth, verging on maturity.

ADVENTITIOUS; accidental, false membranes.

ADYNAMIC; fevers accompanied by great prostration.

ÆDEA; genital organs.

ÆDEALOGY; description of the genital organs.

ÆDEMA; swelling from effusion in the cellular tissue.

ÆDOPTOSIS; genital prolapsus.

ÆGER; } a sick man.

ÆGROTUS; }

ÆGRA; } a sick woman.

ÆGROTA; }

ÆGOPHONISM; sound of the voice in auscultation, resembling the bleating of a goat.

ÆQUE; equally, used in prescriptions.

ÆR; the atmosphere, air.

ÆRIFORM; applied to gases.

ÆROMETER; instrument for measuring the bulk of gases.

ÆRUGO; copper, the rust of brass, verdigris, a subacetate.

ÆS; copper.

ÆSCULAPIUS; the god of medicine, name of an ancient physician.

ÆSCULUS; horse-chestnut.

ÆSTHETICA; diseases affecting the sensation.

ÆSTUARIUM; vapor bath, a stove.

ÆTAS; age: there are five periods recognized in human age, viz., infantia, pueritia, adolescentia, virilitas, and senectus.

ÆTHER; name of several officinal preparations, also applied to the sky, air, electric fluid, &c.

ÆTHIOPS; name anciently given to black oxides.

ÆTHIOPS MINERAL; sulphureted mercury.

ÆTHMOID; bone at the root of the nose and base of the cranium.

ÆTIOLOGY; doctrine of morbid causes.

AFFINITY; chemical attraction.

AFFLATUS; concussion of wind or air.

AFFUSION; pouring or a dashing water or fluids on the body.

AFFLUXION; accumulation of fluids.

AFTER-BIRTH; placenta, secundines.

AFTER-PAINS; occurring soon after delivery.

AGARIC; fungus of the oak, a styptic, mushroom.

AGONESIA; male sterility, impotence.

AGGLUTINATE; to unite the lips of a wound.

AGGREGATION; attraction of cohesion.

AGITATION; shaking, excitement.

AGONIA; impotence, sterility.

AGRIMONY; a species of eupatorium.

AGRIPPÆ; births in which the feet present.

AGRYPNIA; sleeplessness.

AGUE; chill, the cold stage of an intermittent.

AGUE-CAKE; enlarged spleen, or other visceral tumor after intermittents.

AGUE-DROPS; Fowler's solution, arseniate of potash.

AIQUILLE; a needle.

AIR-PASSAGES; larynx, trachea, bronchia, &c.

ALA; a wing, as of a bone or organ.

ALÆ; wings, the nymphæ, wings of the liver.

ALBINO; person whose skin, hair, and iris are white, the pigmentum nigrum being absent.

ALBUGINEA OCULI; external tunic of the eye.

ALBUGINEA TESTIS; internal coat of the testicle.

ALBUGO; a white speck, leucoma.

ALBUM BALSAMUM; balsam copaibæ.

ALBUM GRÆCUM; white dung of dogs.

ALBUM NIGRUM; the excrement of the mouse.

ALBUMEN; organic element of the blood and tissues.

ALBUMEN ALUMINOSUM; alum-curd made in white of egg.

ALBUMEN OVI; white of an egg.

ALBUMEN VEGETABLE; found in the gluten of wheat.

ALBUMINOUS URINE; } when the urine is
ALBUMINURIA; } found to coagulate
by heat, as in certain dropsies.

ALCALESCENT; becoming alkaline.

ALCHEMISTS; an ancient sect of chemists, who sought to transmute baser metals into gold by the processes of the laboratory, &c.

ALCHEMY; the science cultivated by the alchemists.

ALCOHOL; rectified spirits of wine.

ALCOHOMETER; instrument to determine the proportion of spirit in any vinous liquid.

ALEMBIC; a chemical utensil, having a body, head, and tube.

- ALEXIPHARMIC; antidotal to poison.
- ALIENATIO MENTIS; insanity or delusion.
- ALIFORM; pterygoid, wing-like.
- ALIMENT; any kind of food.
- ALIMENTARY CANAL; the entire passage through which the food passes from the mouth to the anus.
- ALKALESCENT; becoming alkaline, as the urine.
- ALKALI; name of bodies which neutralize acids, as potash, soda, and ammonia, and change vegetable blues to green.
- ALKALIMETER; instrument for determining the proportion of alkali in any given substance.
- ALKALINE; name given to certain earths possessing properties resembling alkalies, as lime, &c.
- ALKALOID; active principle of plants and vegetables, which is found to possess the nature of alkaline salts, as Quinia in cinchona, Morphia in opium, &c.
- ALLIACEOUS; resembling garlic.
- ALLII RADIX; root or bulb of garlic.
- ALLIUM; garlic, a plant used medicinally.
- ALLIUM CEPA; onion.
- ALLIUM PORRUM; leek.
- ALLOPATHY; see Heteropathy.
- ALLOY; a compound of two or more metals.
See Amalgam.
- ALLSPICE; pimento berries, Jamaica pepper.
- ALMONDS OF THE EARS; popular name of the tonsils and other glands of the neck, including the parotid.
- ALMONDS OF THE THROAT; the tonsils.

ALOE; a genus of succulated plants.

ALOES; the inspissated juice of the aloe, gum resin.

ALOES SOCOTORINA; } different species of
ALOES HEPATICA; } aloes, the former pre-
ALOES CABALLINA; } ferred, although all
 are active as cathartics.

ALOETIC ACID; precipitate procured by heating nitric acid on aloes.

ALOPECIA; loss of hair, morbid baldness.

ALTERATIVES; medicines intended to change the morbid action, by restoring the healthy functions of secretion, &c., by a gradual process.

ALTERNIS HORIS; every other hour, used in prescriptions.

ALTHŒA; marsh mallow.

ALTHEUS; a physician.

ALUM; sulphate of alumine and potash.

ALUM WATER; a solution of alum in water, an astringent.

ALUM WHEY; made by agitating alum in milk.

ALUMEN; argillaceous earth or clay, containing the essential principle of alum.

ALUMINUM; the metallic base of alumen.

ALUSIA; hallucination.

ALVEARIUM; meatus externus of the ear.

ALVEOLAR; name of vessels, &c., belonging to the alveoli.

ALVEOLUS; the bony sockets of the teeth.

ALVINE CONCRETIONS; calculi formed in the stomach and intestines.

ALVINE EXCRETIONS; discharges from the bowels.

ALVO ADSTRICTA; the bowels being confined.

ALVO SOLVENS; the bowels being loosed.

AMALGAM; quicksilver combined with any other metal.

AMARA DULCIS; woody night shade.

AMARUS; bitter.

AMAUROSIS; gutta serena, a paralysis of the optic nerve.

AMBER; a bituminous substance, highly electric.

AMBERGRISE; a concretion found in the intestines of the sperm whale.

AMBIDEXTER; using either hand with equal dexterity.

AMBLOSIS; abortion.

AMBLYOPIA; }
AMBLYOSNIOS; } dimness of sight.

AMBULANT; retrocedent, wandering.

AMENORRHŒA; suppressed menstruation.

AMENORRHŒA EMANSIONIS; chlorosis, retension of the menses.

AMENORRHŒA DIFFICILIS; dysmenorrhœa, painful menstruation.

AMENTIA; partial or complete idiocy.

AMMONIA; volatile alkali, hartshorn.

AMMONIAC SAL; muriate of ammonia, ammoniacal salt.

AMMONIACUM GUMMI; a foreign gum, expectorant gum.

AMNION; } the inner envelope of the fœtus in
AMNIOS; } utero.

AMNIOTIC ACID; found in the liquor amnii.

AMORPHOUS; } shapeless, irregular, a mon:
ANIDEUS; } ster.

AMOMUM ; an East Indian plant, ginger and cardamom are species.

AMPHI ; both.

AMPHIARTHROSIS ; a peculiar mixed articulation.

AMPHIDEXIOS ; ambidexter.

AMPHORIC ; sound like blowing into a decanter, heard in auscultating the chest in certain diseases, cavernous.

AMPUTATION ; cutting off a member or limb.

AMULET ; a charm.

AMYGDALA ; the almond, sweet or bitter, dulcis and amarus.

AMYGDALE ; the tonsil.

AMYGDALITIS ; cynanche tonsillaris, quinsy.

AMYLUM ; starch.

AMYRIS ; a balsamic tree, balsam of Gilead.

ANA ; *aa*, of each, used in prescriptions.

ANÆMIA ; bloodlessness.

ANALEPTIC ; restorative.

ANÆSTHESIA ; a local paralysis of the nerves of sensation.

ANALYSIS ; decomposition of a compound body into its elements.

ANAPHRODISIA ; venereal impotence.

ANAPLASTIC ; surgical art of transplanting flaps of skin or integument, for removing deformities.

ANASARCA ; dropsy of the cellular tissue.

ANASTOMOSIS ; inosculation of vessels.

ANATOMY ; dissection, with a view to display the structure, relations and uses of parts.

ANCHYLOBLEPHARON ; adhesion of the eyelids.

ANCHYLOSIS ; a stiff or useless joint.

ANCHYLOSIS TRUE ; a joint permanently rigid.

ANCHYLOSIS FALSE ; a stiff joint deemed curable by art.

ANCON ; }
ANCUS ; } the elbow joint.

ANCONÆUS ; small muscles on the elbow.

ANCONOID ; a process of the ulna.

ANDRANATOMIA ; }
ANDROTOMY ; } human anatomy.

ANDRIA ; an hermaphrodite, the organs of generation belonging to both sexes being imperfectly present.

ANDRIA MULIER ; an hermaphrodite, the female organs being predominant.

ANDROMANIA ; nymphomania.

ANDROGYNUS ; an hermaphrodite.

ANEMONE PRATENSIS ; pulsatilla nigricans of the Pharmacopœias.

ANETUS ; intermittent fever.

ANENCEPHALUS ; monster, born without brains.

ANETHUM ; dill, sweet fennel.

ANFRACTUOSITY ; groove or furrow, as in the brain.

ANEURISM ; a morbid dilatation of an artery.

ANEURISM CORDIS ; a dilatation of the heart.

ANEURISM VERUM ; true, the uniform dilatation of all the coats of an artery.

ANEURISM SPURIUM ; false, dilatation of an artery on one side, from disease or injury of its coats.

- ANEURISM VARICOSUM ; varix, tumor formed by transfixing the vein, and wounding the artery beneath it, as by awkward venesection.
- ANEURISM BY ANASTOMOSES ; a vascular tumor by the enlargement and inosculation of numerous vessels ; when congenital, *nævus maternus*.
- ANGEIOLOGY ; } science of the vascular system.
ANGIOLOGY ; }
- ANGELICA ; master wort, a medicinal plant.
- ANGINA ; generic name of morbid affections of the throat.
- ANGINA MALIGNA ; putrid sore throat, as in scarlatina.
- ANGINA PAROTIDEA ; mumps, parotiditis.
- ANGINA TONSILLARIS ; quinsy, tonsillitis.
- ANGINA TRACHEALIS ; croup, trachitis.
- ANGINA PECTORIS ; the group of symptoms accompanying organic disease of the heart, often present from mere functional disease of the stomach.
- ANGUSTURA ; a bark used in medicine, yielding brucia.
- ANHŒMIA ; exsanguinity.
- ANHELATION ; difficult breathing without fever, panting.
- ANHYDRITE ; crystals of gypsum without water, a mineral.
- ANHYDROUS IODIC ACID ; iodine and oxygen in combination.
- ANIMAL ; applied to that class of organized beings having digestive organs.
- ANIMAL ALKALI ; ammonia or volatile alkali.

ANIMALCULE; insects only visible by the microscope.

ANIMALIZATION; assimilation, vital conversion of food into organized matter.

ANIMUS; the mind or soul.

ANISI SEMINA, ANISEED; an aromatic.

ANISUM; plant yielding aniseed, pimpinella anisum.

ANKLE; malleolus, external and internal.

ANKLE JOINT; tarsus, between the leg and foot.

ANKYLOSIS; a stiff joint, see Anchylosis.

ANNULAR; like a ring, applied to sundry ligaments, &c.; and to the fourth finger counting from the thumb inclusive.

ANODYNE; a drug giving ease in pain, by benumbing the sensibility and inclining to sleep.

ANOMALOUS; unnatural, irregular.

ANOMPHALOS; wanting a navel.

ANONYMOUS COLUMNÆ; certain eminences in the brain; applied to the os innominatum and its foramen.

ANORCHIDES; male children, born without testes in the scrotum, these organs remaining in the abdomen.

ANOREXIA; want of appetite.

ANOREXIA MIRABILIS; long fasting.

ANORMAL; without rule, unusual.

ANOSIA; health, freedom from disease.

ANOSMIA; diminution or loss of the sense of smelling.

ANTACIDS; remedies which relieve sour stomach.

ANTAGONIST; applied to counteracting muscles.

- ANTAGONISM; action in an opposite direction.
ANTAPHRODISIAC; medicines which blunt the venereal appetite.
ANTEBRACHIAL; relating to the forearm.
ANTELABIÆ; extremity of the lips.
ANTEMETICA; remedies for vomiting.
ANTERIOR; before, applied to various muscles, &c.
ANTEVERSIO UTERI; body of the uterus inclining forward.
ANTHELMIA; spigelia, or Indian pink root.
ANTHELMINTIC; antidote for worms.
ANTHEMIS; chamomile, various species.
ANTHEMIS PYRETRUM; Spanish pellitory, a stimulant
ANTHRACITE; fossil coal.
ANTHRACIA; } carbuncle.
ANTHRAX; }
ANTHRACIA; carbuncular fevers.
ANTHROPOPHAGUS; a cannibal, or man-eater.
ANTHROPOTOMY; human anatomy.
ANTHYPONOTIC; remedies for morbid stupor.
ANTI; employed as a prefix, opposition.
ANTICARDIUM; epigastrium, pit of the stomach.
ANTICIPATING; intermittent fevers, when the paroxysm recurs at an earlier hour than before, unfavorable prognosis.
ANTICUS; the fore part, anterior, applied to certain muscles.
ANTIDOTE; a counter poison, a remedy, preservative agent.
ANTIHELIX; a prominence in the external ear.

ANTIMONIAL; any of the preparations of antimony.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER; James's powder, pulvis antimonialis.

ANTIMONII & POTASSÆ TARTRAS; } tar-
ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM; } tar
emetic.

ANTIMONII VITRUM; glass of antimony.

ANTIMONY; a metal, of which many preparations are used medicinally.

ANTIPATHY; aversion, often peculiar as in idiosyncrasy.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC; remedies which reduce inflammation, including all evacuating agencies, together with cold air and drinks.

ANTISEPTIC; capable of preventing or retarding putrefaction.

ANTISPASMODIC; remedy relieving spasm.

ANTITRAGUS; a part of the external ear.

ANTONII SANCTI IGNIS; St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas.

ANTRUM; a cave, certain bony cavities.

ANTRUM HIGHMORIANUM; maxillary sinus, cavity in the upper jaw bones.

ANUS; the fundament, or lower extremity of the rectum; also a foramen in the brain.

AORTA; the great artery of the body, next the heart.

AORTITIS; inflammation of the aorta.

APATHY; moral insensibility, sometimes occurring in disease.

APELLA; one whose prepuce does not cover the glans penis.

APERIENT; a gentle purgative, laxative.

- APEX; the top or summit, the pointed end of an organ, as the apex of the heart.
- APHÆRESIS; removing any diseased part.
- APHLEXIA; revery, mental abstraction.
- APHONIA; catalepsy, palsy of the tongue, loss of voice.
- APHORIA; barrenness.
- APHORISM; a maxim, definition, or rule.
- APHRODISIAC; a provocative to venery.
- APHTHÆ; thrush, sprue, white ulcers in the mouth and fauces.
- APIS MELLIFICA; the honey-bee.
- APIUM PETROSELINUM; common parsley.
- APNŒA; privation of breath, suffocation.
- APOCOPI; eunuchs, castrated men.
- APOCYNUM CANNABINUM; Indian hemp.
- APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM; dog's bane.
- APONEUROSIS; tendinous expansion of muscles, fasciæ.
- AOPHYAS; an appendage.
- AOPHYSIS; the projecting end or process of a bone.
- AOPLEXIA CEREBRI; a sudden cessation of sense and voluntary motion, from congestion, effusion, or compression of the brain.
- AOPLEXIA PULMONUM; congestion of the lungs with hemoptysis.
- APOSTEMA; imposthume, an abscess.
- APOTHECARY; one who prepares drugs.
- APOZEM; a decoction.
- APPENDICULA VERMIFORMIS; worm-like excrescence from the cæcum coli.
- APPENDICULA CEREBRI; pituitary gland.

- APPETITE; desire for food.
- APYRETIC; }
APYREXIA; } intermission, or absence of fever.
- AQUA; water.
- AQUA BULLIENS; boiling water.
- AQUA CALCIS; lime water.
- AQUA DISTILLATA; distilled water.
- AQUA EX NIVE; snow water.
- AQUA FERVENS; hot water.
- AQUA FONTIS; }
AQUA FONTANA; } spring water.
- AQUA FORTIS; nitric acid.
- AQUA GLACIES; ice-water.
- AQUA MARINA; sea-water, salt water.
- AQUA PICEA; tar-water.
- AQUA PLUVIALIS; rain-water.
- AQUA REGIA; nitro-muriatic acid.
- AQUA SODACEA; soda-water.
- AQUA TEPIDA; lukewarm water.
- AQUA TOSTI PANIS; toast-water.
- AQUÆDUCTUS FALLOPII; } bony canals of
AQUÆDUCTUS VESTIBULI; } the internal
ear.
- AQUÆDUCTUS SYLVII; a canal between the
third and fourth ventricles of the brain.
- AQUÆDUCTUS COCHLEARIS; foramen in
the temporal bone for the passage of the ves-
sels of the ear.
- AQUEOUS HUMOR; fluid occupying the ante-
rior portion of the globe of the eye.
- AQUEOUS VAPOR; the vapor of water, steam.
- ARACHNITIS; a form of phrenitis, meningeal.
- ARACHNOID; a membrane of the brain and one
of the tunics of the eye.

ARACK; a spirituous liquor made in India from the fermented juice of the cocoa-nut and rice.

ARBOR VITÆ; arborescent appearance on making a section of the cerebellum vertically.

ARBUTUS UVÆ URSI; bear's whortleberry.

ARCANUM; a secret or mystery.

ARCHÆUS; Van Helmont's term for Nature.

ARCH OF THE COLON; transverse portion of that intestine.

ARCH OF THE AORTA; the turn made in the thorax by that artery, the ascending becoming the descending aorta.

ARCHES OF THE PALATE; anterior and posterior curtains on each side of the throat.

ARCTIUM LAPPA; burdock.

ARCTURA UNGUIS; a nail growing into the flesh.

ARDENT FEVER; synocha.

ARDOR URINÆ; scalding in urination.

ARDOR VENTRICALI; heart-burn.

AREOLA; dusky circle, as around the nipple.

AREOMETER; a measure for elastic fluids.

ARGENTUM; silver.

ARGENTUM FULMINANS; fulminating silver.

ARGENTUM FUSUM; }
 ARGENTUM MOBILE; } names of quicksilver,
 ARGENTUM VIVUM; } crude mercury.

ARGENTI NITRAS; lunar caustic.

ARGILLACEOUS; of the nature of clay.

ARIDITY; dryness.

ARISTOLOCHIA; birth wort.

ARNICA MONTANA; leopard's bane.

AROMA; a fragrant odor.

AROMATIC ; name given to spicy and fragrant drugs.

ARROW ROOT ; a pure vegetable starch, used as nutriment.

ARSENIC ; a metal, the white oxide of which is called arsenious acid, or rat's bane ; various preparations employed in medicine.

ARSENIAS POTASSÆ ; Fowler's solution, tasteless ague drops.

ARTEMISIA ; name of a genus of plants.

ARTERIAL BLOOD ; the red blood flowing in the arteries of the body, and in the veins of the lungs, is thus called to distinguish it from the dark venous blood in the veins of the body and pulmonary arteries.

ARTERIAL DUCT ; ductus arteriosus, leading from the pulmonary artery to the aorta in the fœtus.

ARTERIAL LIGAMENT ; the ductus arteriosus when obliterated, as it is after birth.

ARTERIALIZATION ; change of the blood by respiration.

ARTERIOTOMY ; dividing an artery for the purpose of letting blood.

ARTERITIS ; inflammation of the coats of arteries.

ARTERY ; the name of each bloodvessel of the body through which the blood passes from the heart to the different organs, throughout the system.

ARTHRALGIA ; }
ARTHRODYNIA ; } neuralgic pain in the joints.

ARTHRITIS ; } inflammation of the joints, the
ARTHROSIA ; } gout.

ARTHRONALGIA ; chronic rheumatism.

ARTHROSIS ; joint, articulation.

ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTICI ; small muscles of the larynx.

ARYTÆNOID ; third and fourth cartilages of the larynx, and certain glands, &c.

ASAFÆTIDA ; fetid gum used in medicine.

ASBESTOS ; earth flax, incombustible.

ASARUM CANADENSE ; a medicinal plant.

ASCARIDES ; small worms infesting the rectum.

ASCENDENS ; applied to a portion of the aorta, vena cava, &c.

ASCITES ; dropsical effusion within the abdomen.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA ; pleurisy root, &c.

ASININUM LAC ; asses' milk.

ASPARAGUS ; root a diuretic.

ASPERA ARTERIA ; windpipe.

ASPHALTUM ; pitch.

ASPHYXIA ; a suspension of the heart's action, suspended animation, as by suffocation.

ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS ; male fern, anthelmintic.

ASPIRATION ; respiration.

ASPLENIUM ; a medicinal plant.

ASSA ; a midwife, a dry nurse.

ASSAFÆTIDA ; a fetid gum, asafætida.

ASSUETUDO ; habit.

ASTHENIA ; extreme debility, failure of contractile power at the heart.

ASTHENIC ; without strength.

ASTHMA ; a disease in which difficult breathing is the prominent system.

ASTHMA SPASMODICA ; when paroxysmal, with or without periodicity.

ASTHMA THYMICUM; dyspnœa of infancy, from enlargement of the thymus gland, often congenital.

ASTRAGALUS; a genus of plants yielding gum tragacanth.

ASTRAGALUS OS; upper bone of the tarsus, supporting the tibia.

ASTRINGENTS; medicines constricting the vessels and restraining discharges.

ASTROLOGY; science of divining by the stars.

ATAXIC; irregular, or nervous fever.

ATHLETIC; vigorous, nervous, and muscular power.

ATLAS; the first vertebra of the neck.

ATOM; an ultimate particle of matter.

ATOMIC THEORY; law of definite proportions in chemical compounds.

ATONY; debility, relaxation.

ATRABILIOUS; black bile of the ancients, melancholy.

ATROPA BELLADONA; deadly night shade.

ATROPHY; wasting without hectic fever, or any visible cause.

ATROPIA; }
ATROPINE; } alkaloid of belladonna.

ATTENUANT; diluent.

ATTENUATION; emaciation.

ATTITUDE; posture in the bed, a diagnostic sign.

ATTOLLENS; name of certain muscles.

ATTRAHENS; a muscle of the ear.

ATTRACTION; in physics, includes gravitation, capillary, electric and magnetic.

ATTRACTION IN CHEMISTRY; cohesion and affinity.

ATYPIC; erratic, irregular, without type.

AUDITORY; applied to vessels, nerves, canals, &c., of the ear.

AUDITORIUS MEATUS; external opening of the ear.

AURANTIUM; the orange tree.

AURANTII BACCÆ; oranges.

AURANTII CORTEX; orange peel.

AURA EPILEPTICA; premonitory sensation to the paroxysm of epilepsy.

AURA SEMINALIS; supposed fecundating power of the spermatic fluid.

AURIC ACID; a peroxide of gold.

AURICULA; the external ear.

AURICLES; right and left auricular cavities of the heart.

AURICULUM RETRAHENTES; three muscles of the ear.

AURICULARIS ABDUCTOR; a muscle of the little finger or ear finger.

AURICULO VENTRICULAR; the tricuspid and mitral valves of the heart.

AURIGO; the jaundice.

AURIS ELEVATOR;

AURIS ELEVATOR EXTERNUS;	} muscles of the ear.
AURIS ELEVATOR OBLIQUUS;	
AURIS EXTERNI PROPRII;	

AURIUM TINNITUS; ringing in the ears.

AURIUM SORDES; earwax.

AURI PIGMENTUM; sesqui-sulphuret of arsenic.

AURUM; gold.

AURUM FULMINANS; fulminating gold.

AUSCULTATION; art of diagnosis by listening to the sounds of the lungs, heart, &c.

AUSCULTATION MEDIANTE; with the stethoscope.

AUSCULTATION IMMEDIATE; by placing the ear to the chest.

AUTOCRACY; the vis medicatrix naturæ.

AUTOPSY; ocular evidence.

AUTOPSIA CADAVERIS; a dissection post mortem.

AUTOPLASTY; see Anaplasty.

AUTOMATIC; involuntary motions.

AUXILIARY MUSCLES; the pyramidales abdominis.

AVENACEA FARINA; oatmeal.

AXILLA; the arm pit.

AXILLARY; name of nerves, vessels, glands, &c., in the axilla.

AXUNGIA PORCINI; hog's lard.

AXUNGIA ANSERINA; goose's grease.

AXUNGIA OVILLI; mutton suet.

AXUNGIA PREPARATA; prepared lard.

AXIS; the second vertebra of the neck, dentatus.

AZOTE; nitrogen, a gas entering into the composition of the atmosphere.

AZYGOS; without its fellow, applied to certain muscles, vessels and processes which are single.

AZURE; ultra marine, a bluish green color.

B.

BABUZZICARIUS; night-mare.

BACCÆ; berries, fruit, as baccæ Juniperi, &c.

BAGNIO ; a bathing-house.

BALBUS ; tongue-tied, a stammerer.

BALLOTTEMENT ; repercussion, or falling back of the fœtus after being elevated by the touch, and made to float in the liquor amnii ; a diagnosis of pregnancy.

BALM ; } melissa officinalis, a medicinal
BALM-MINT ; } herb.

BALNEUM ; a bath, or washing-place.

BALNEUM ARENÆ ; a sand-bath.

BALNEUM MARINÆ ; a salt-water bath.

BALNEUM VAPORIS ; a steam-bath, &c.

BALNEUM FRIGIDUM ; cold bath, fifty to sixty degrees of Fahrenheit.

BALNEUM PLUVIALE ; shower bath.

BALNEUM TEPIDUM ; warm bath, seventy to ninety degrees of Fahrenheit.

BALNEUM CALIDUM ; hot bath, ninety to one hundred and ten degrees of Fahrenheit.

BALNEUM SUDATORIUM ; hot-air bath.

BALNEUM PEDILUVIUM ; foot-bath.

BALNEUM DEMIBAIN ; hip-bath.

BALSAM ; a liquid resin, a balm, resinous bodies, containing benzoic acid.

BANANA ; an American fruit.

BANDAGE ; a strip of linen or flannel used for binding or compressing any part of the body.

BARILLA ; impure soda.

BARIUM ; metallic basis of barytes.

BARK ; cinchona, or Peruvian bark.

BARM ; yeast.

BAROMETER ; instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere.

BARYTES ; an alkaline earth, oxide of barium.

BASALTES ; stone resembling granite.

BASILAR ARTERY ; branch of the vertebral.

BASILAR PROCESS ; on the occipital bone.

BASILIC VEIN ; at the bend of the arm, posteriorly.

BASILICA ; basil, a medicinal herb.

BASILICUM ; } an ointment made of wax, re-

BASILICON ; } sin, &c.

BASIOGLOSSI ; two muscles depressing the tongue.

BASIOPHARYNGEI ; muscles of the os hyoides,

BASIS ; the principal ingredient.

BASTARD ; illegitimate, delusive symptoms, applied to diseases resembling others, as bastard pleurisy, &c.

BATH ; see balneum.

BATTATA VIRGINIANA ; potatoe.

BELCHING ; eructation of flatus from the stomach.

BELLADONNA ; deadly night-shade.

BELLOWS SOUND ; the blowing of the lungs recognized in auscultation, also an unnatural sound of the heart.

BENEDICTA AQUA ; lime water.

BENEDICTUM LIGNUM ; guiacum wood.

BENEDICTUS LAPIS ; the philosopher's stone.

BENZOIN ; } balsam.

BENJAMIN ; }

BENZOIC ACID ; flowers of benzoin or benjamin, an ingredient in paregoric elixir.

BERGAMOT ; the perfume from the rind of the citrus medica or lemon.

BETA ; the beet.

BEX; }
BEXIS; } cough.

BI; } twice, a prefix to chemicals, signifying
BIS; } two definite proportions, as bi-carbo-
nate, &c.

BIBE; drink, used in prescriptions.

BIBITORIUS; the rectus internus of the eye.

BICEPS; name of double-headed muscles.

BICIPITAL GROOVE; on the os humerus, be-
tween the tuberosities.

BICUSPIDES; first grinding teeth, molares.

BIENNIAL; plants continuing two years.

BIFURCATE; to divide into two branches.

BIGASTER; a muscle having two bellies.

BILE; the gall secreted by the liver.

BILIARY; applied to the ducts of the liver and
gall bladder, and also to concretions found in
them.

BILIFULVIA; coloring matter of the bile.

BILIOUS; abounding in bile.

BIOLOGY; science of life, physiology.

BIPED; two-footed.

BIS IN DIES; twice daily.

BISMUTH; a metal employed medicinally.

BISTOURY; a long incision-knife, sharp or
probe pointed.

BITTER APPLE; }
BITTER CUCUMBER; } colocynth.

BITUMEN; a mineral oil, pitch, inflammable
coal.

BIVENTER; bigaster, two-bellied muscle.

BLACK DROP; an officinal preparation of
opium, an acetous tincture of morphine.

BLACKWASH; made by adding two drachms
of calomel to six ounces of lime-water.

BLADDER; the reservoir containing the urine.

BLAINS; vesicular eruption, containing watery fluid.

BLAND; mild, smooth, soft.

BLÉNORRHOËA; } gleet, a mucous discharge

BLÉNORRHAGIA; } from the urethra, chronic gonorrhœa.

BLEPHARON; the eye-lid.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA; inflammation of the eye-lids.

BLEPHAROPLASTIC; restoration of the eyelid by anaplasty, or transplanting a flap from the adjacent integument.

BLEPHAROPTOSIS; falling of the upper eyelid, paralysis.

BLESSED THISTLE; *cantaurea benedicta*.

BLISTER; the vesicle produced by epispastics, as vesication by cantharides.

BLISTERING PLASTER; cantharides ointment, *emplastrum epispasticum*.

BLOOD; the circulating fluid, and is called venous or arterial, black or red, as it is found in veins or arteries.

BLOODLESSNESS; *anæmia*.

BLOOD LETTING; includes venesection, arteriotomy, cupping and leeching.

BLOOD ROOT; *sanguinaria canadensis*.

BLUE DISEASE; *cyanosis*.

BLUE PILL; a simple oxide of mercury, *pilulæ hydrargyri*, mercurial pills.

BLUE OINTMENT; strong mercurial ointment.

BLUE STONE; } sulphate of copper.

BLUE VITRIOL; }

BOIL; *phlegmon*, *furunculus*, an inflammation in the cellular tissue.

- BOLUM RUBRUM ; red bole, a mineral.
BOLUM ARMENIAN ; a red colored earth.
BOLUS ; a large pill, a lump.
BOMBYX ; the silk-worm.
BONESET ; eupatorium perfoliatum.
BORAX ; a neutral salt of boracic acid and soda.
BORON ; basis of boracic acid.
BORBORYGMUS ; rumbling in the bowels from flatus.
BOREAS ; north-east wind.
BOTANY ; science of vegetables.
BOTHRIO CEPHALUS ; broad tape-worm.
BOUGIE ; instrument for dilating strictures in the urethra, rectum, &c.
BRACHIÆUS ; }
BRACHIUM ; } the arm.
BRACHIAL ; applied to muscles, vessels, and nerves of the arm.
BRAIN ; encephalon, including the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata.
BREGMA ; space between the parietal bones, anterior and posterior fontanelles.
BREVI VASA ; branches of the splenic artery and vein.
BREVIS ; short, applied to certain muscles, &c.
BROMINE ; a mineral found in sea-water.
BRICKLAYER'S ITCH ; produced by handling lime.
BRONCHIA ; }
BRONCHI ; } ramifications of the windpipe.
BRONCHIAL ; applied to vessels, glands, and nerves of the bronchia, and also to a peculiar sound of respiration.
BRONCHITIS ; inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

- BRONCHOCELE**; goitre, enlarged thyroid gland.
- BRONCHOPHONISM**; sound of the voice in bronchial respiration, heard in auscultating the chest.
- BRONCHOTOMY**; incision into the larynx or trachea for removing foreign bodies, &c.
- BRONCHOS**; hoarseness, catarrh.
- BRONCHUS**; trachea, including its bifurcation, &c.
- BRUCIA**; alkaloid of Angustura bark.
- BRUIT DE SOUFFLET**; bellows sound, heard in auscultating the chest in certain cardiac diseases.
- BRUIT DE PLACENTAIRE**; uteroplacental murmur in auscultation.
- BRUNNER'S GLANDS**; solitary glands of the intestines; see Peyer's glands.
- BRUNONIAN**; applied to the medical doctrines of Brown.
- BRYGMUS**; grating of the teeth.
- BUBO**; an inflamed gland, usually in the groin or axilla; called sympathetic when from irritation; constitutional, when accompanying malignant fevers or scrophula; and specific when resulting from syphilis.
- BUBONOCELE**; inguinal hernia, or rupture.
- BUCCA**; the cheek.
- BUCCINATOR**; muscle of the cheek.
- BUCNEMIA**; tumid leg, as in elephantiasis.
- BUFFY COAT**; fibrinous surface of morbid blood.
- BULB OF THE URETHRA**; a dilated portion of the tube towards the root of the penis.
- BULBIFEROUS**; bearing bulbs.

- BULBOUS ROOT; used medicinally.
BULLIAT; let it boil, used in prescriptions.
BULIMIA; a morbid appetite.
BULLÆ; large vesicles, blebs.
BUNYON; an inflammation seated upon the great toe.
BURDOCK; *arctium lappa*, root and seeds diuretic and sudorific.
BURSÆ MUCOSÆ; numerous mucus bags in cavities and joints.
BURSALOGY; description of the bursæ mucosæ.
BURGUNDY PITCH; used for rubefacient plasters.
BUTTER OF ANTIMONY; a sesquichloride.
BUTYRUM; butter.

C.

- CABALLINA ALOES; one species of this drug.
CACHEXY; vitiated constitution; bad habit, as eating dirt, &c.
CACHINNATION; hysterical laughter.
CACOSPHYXIA; an irregular pulse.
CADAVER; a dead body.
CADAVEROUS ODOR; a fetid smell, like that of a putrid corpse.
CADMIUM; a metal found in the ores of zinc.
CADUCA; deciduous membrane of the uterus.
CÆCUM; the blind gut, or caput coli.
CÆCAL; belonging to the cæcum.
CÆCUS; blind, applied to imperforate openings.

CÆRULEAN; blue.

CÆSAREAN SECTION; an incision through the abdomen into the uterus, for the removal of a fœtus.

CACÆTHES; a bad habit, a boil, an ulcer, a malignant disease.

CAJEPUT; a volatile oil, used as a rubefacient.

CALAMINARIS LAPIS; an ore of zinc.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS; sweet flag, root stomachic.

CALCANEUS; a variety of club-foot, abnormal flexion, the patient walking on the heel; talus.

CALCAREOUS; a class of earths, as lime and carbonic acid.

CALCINED; burned, reduced to fine powder by heat.

CALCIS OS; heel-bone of the tarsus.

CALCIUM; metallic basis of lime.

CALCULUS; stone or gravel, unorganized concretion found in the body, as in the bladder, gall ducts, kidneys, &c.

CALCULI; biliary stones found in the gall bladder, or ducts.

CALCULI ARTHRITIC; gouty concretions formed in the capsules of the joints, as in the knuckles.

CALCULI NEPHRITIC; found in the kidneys.

CALCULI URINARY; concretions in the bladder.

CALEFACIENTS; medicines exciting warmth.

CALIBRE; the cavity of the blood-vessels.

CALIGO; blindness.

CALLI; nodes.

CALLOSITY; hardness, as in certain tumors.

CALLOUS; hard, of the nature of bone.

CALLUS; bony matter formed between the ends of fractured bones, by which they unite.

CALOMEL; protochloride of mercury, a submuriate.

CALOR; } heat, matter of heat, latent heat.
CALORIC; }

CALORIFICATION; production of animal heat.

CALORIMOTOR; apparatus for evolving heat.

Dr. Hare's.

CALX; lime, an oxide of calcium; the remains of substances subjected to a strong heat.

CALYX; a cup, the empalement of a flower.

CAMBOGIA; the tree yielding gamboge.

CAMOMILE; chamomile, flowers stomachic.

CAMPHOR; exudation from the *Laurus camphora*.

CANAL; any tube, duct, or channel of the body.

CANALIS ARTERIOSUS; vessel connecting the aorta and pulmonary artery in the fœtus.

CANALIS VENOSUS; vessel uniting the vena porta to the ascending vena cava in the fœtus.

CANCELLI; spongy structure in bones.

CANCER; carcinoma, a specific malignant tumor or ulcer, it is called schirrus in its incipency.

CANCER SCROTI; soot wart, chimney sweeper's cancer.

CANCERUM ORIS; a fetid ulcer of the gums and cheek of gangrenous character, chiefly occurring in children, from depraved constitution.

CANDELA MEDICATA; a bougie.

CANDIDUM OVI; the white of an egg.

CANELLA; cassia, cinnamon.

CANINE APPETITE; voraciousness.

CANINE TEETH; the dog or eyeteeth, cuspidati.

CANINE RABIES; a disease of the dog, by which his bite may produce hydrophobia.

CANKER; ulceration of the mouth and throat.

CANTHARIDES; Spanish flies, of which blistering plasters are made.

CANTHARADIN; active principle of cantharides.

CANTHUS; the angle of the eye.

CANULA; a hollow tube to empty fluids, usually appended to a trocar.

CAOUTCHOUC; gum elastic, Indian rubber.

CAPIAT; let him take; used in prescriptions.

CAPILLARIES; extreme or minute vessels.

CAPILLARY; hair like, applied to the circulation, in the extreme vessels.

CAPILLATIO; a fissure or minute crack in the skull.

CAPITATA; a pin.

CAPITIS; of the head.

CAPUT; the head.

CAPUT COLI; cæcum, head of the colon.

CAPUT GALLINAGINIS; projection in the prostate gland, near the neck of the bladder; verumontanum.

CAPUT MORTUUM; residuum after distillation.

CAPUT OBSTIPUM; wry neck, torticollis.

CAPIVI; balsam of Brazil.

CAPSICUM; pepper.

CAPSICUM BACCATUM; red pepper, Cayenne.

CAPSULAR LIGAMENT; a fibrous bag, enclosing the synovial fluid in the joints.

CAPSULAR CATARACT; opacity of the capsule of the lens, may be anterior, posterior, or complete.

CAPSULO-LENTICULAR CATARACT; when both the capsule and the lens itself are opaque.

CAPSULE; a membranous bag or sac.

CAPSULE OF GLISSON; fibrous envelope of the liver.

CARAWAY; carum, the seeds carminative and yield an essential oil.

CARBO LIGNI; charcoal of wood.

CARBON; base of carbonic acid, found pure in the diamond, but existing in coal, charcoal, &c.

CARBONIC ACID; fixed air, choke damp.

CARBONIC OXIDE GAS; a protoxide of carbon.

CARBONATES; combinations of carbonic acid.

CARBUNCLE; anthrax, carbon, a painful gangrenous inflammation in the fibrous tissue.

CARCINOMA ;	} painful schirrus tumor ending
CARCINUS ;	
	in malignant ulcer, a constitutional disease, often incurable even by extirpation.

CARDAMOM; the seeds used as an aromatic.

CARDIA; upper orifice of the stomach.

CARDIAC; appertaining to the heart, cordial medicines.

CARDIAC FLEXUS OR GANGLION; situate behind the arch of the aorta.

CARDIALGIA; heart-burn, pain in the stomach.

CARDITIS; inflammation of the heart.

CARDUUS; a thistle, various species.

CAREUM; }
CARUM; } caraway seeds.

CARIES; a bone ulcerated from the surface.

CARMINATIVES; aromatic drugs.

CARNEOUS; fleshy.

CARNEÆ COLUMNÆ; fleshy fibres in the cavity of the heart.

CARO; flesh.

CAROLI; chancres.

CAROTÆ RADIX; root of the carrot, antiseptic.

CAROTID; name of the great artery on each side of the neck, passing up to the head, external and internal.

CARPUS; the wrist.

CARPIAL; belonging to the wrist.

CARPOTICA; diseases connected with pregnancy.

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS; safflower or bastard saffron.

CARTILAGE; gristle, attached to bones.

CARUS; torpor, coma, profound stupor.

CARUNCLE; a small fleshy excrescence.

CARUNCULÆ LACHRYMALIS; the small fleshy bodies found in the inner angle of the eyes.

CARUNCULÆ MYRTIFORMES; remains of lacerated hymen.

CARYOPHYLLORUM OLEUM; oil of cloves.

CARYOPHYLLUS; the clove, chickweed.

CASCARILLA; an aromatic bark.

CASEINE; an organic product in milk.

CASEIC ACID; extracted from cheese.

CASEOUS; cheesy, consistence of cheese.

CASSIA ACUTIFOLIA; senna, a purgative.

CASSIA FISTULA; a foreign tree, bearing pods which yield a soft, black pulp which is laxative.

CASSIA CANELLA; cinnamon.

CASSIA MARYLANDICA; American senna.

CASTOR; a secretion found in bags near the anus of the beaver, which is antispasmodic.

CASTORINE; active principle found in castor.

CASTOR OIL; expressed from the seeds of the Palma Christi, a cathartic.

CASTRATION; emasculation, extirpation of one or both of the testes.

CATAC AUSIS; combustibility of the body.

CATACLYSMA; a clyster.

CATALEPSY; a species of apoplexy with muscular rigidity, the limbs remaining fixed as at the moment of attack.

CATAMENIA; monthly flow from the uterus.

CATAMENIA ALBA; fluor albus, leucorrhœa.

CATAPLASM; a poultice.

CATARACT; opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule.

CATARRH A FRIGORE; cold in the head.

CATARRH A CONTAGIO; epidemic influenza.

CATARRH SENILIS; chronic bronchitis, peripneumonia notha.

CATECHU; terra japonica, inspissated juice of a plant.

CATHARSIS; purging.

CATHARTIC ; an active purgative.

CATHARTINE ; active principle found in senna.

CATHETER ; a hollow curved tube for emptying the bladder.

CATHETERISM ; the introduction of a catheter into the bladder.

CATHOLICON ; any general remedy.

CATLING ; a double-edged knife, used to divide the structure between the bones, in amputating the leg and forearm.

CATMINT ; }
CATNIP ; } *Nepeta cataria*, *herba felis*.

CAT'S PURR ; peculiar prolonged sound heard in certain diseases of the heart, by auscultation.

CATOTICA ; diseases affecting internal surfaces.

CAUDA ; the tail, *os coccygis*.

CAUDA EQUINA ; the lower extremity of the spinal marrow.

CAUL ; the omentum, also the amnion in parturition is vulgarly so called.

CAULIFLOWER EXCRESCENCE ; a disease of the *os uteri*.

CAUSTIC ; a substance which destroys parts by disorganization.

CAUSTIC LUNAR ; fused nitrate of silver.

CAUSTIC POTASH, *lapis infernalis*.

CAUTERY ACTUAL ; red hot iron applied as a remedy.

CAUTERY POTENTIAL ; potash and other escharotics.

CAVA ; large vein next the heart ; *vena cava*, *ascendens* and *descendens*.

CAVERNOUS; sounds of respiration produced in pulmonary cavities, also name of a ganglion in the head, and two sinuses in the sphenoid bone.

CAYENNE PEPPER; capsicum baccatum, red pepper.

CEDRIUM; tar.

CELE; a tumor or wen as in bronchocele.

CELLULAR; composed of cells, principal tissue of the body; also applied to the parenchyma of the lungs, and the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

CENOTICA; diseases affecting the fluids.

CENTAURIA BENEDICTA; blessed thistle.

CENTAURIA CACUMINA; common centaury.

CENTRUM OVALE; appearance of the brain when a horizontal section is made on a level with the corpus callosum.

CENTRUM TENDINOSUM; centre of the diaphragm.

CEPHALALGIA; }
CEPHALODYNIA; } head ache.

CEPHALE; the head.

CEPHALIC; appertaining to the head.

CEPHALIC VEIN; anterior vein at the elbow.

CEPHALITIS; phrenitis, inflammation of the brain.

CEPHALOMA; a morbid tumor resembling brain.

CEPHALOTOMY; diminishing the head of a fœtus by removing the brain, in cases of contracted or deformed pelvis.

CERA ALBA; white wax.

CERA FLAVA; yellow wax, beeswax.

CERATOCELE; hernia of the cornea.

CEROUS; like wax.

CERIUM; a metal.

CERATE; an ointment made with wax.

CERATOTOME; knife for dividing the cornea.

CERATONYXIS; puncturing the cornea in operating for cataract.

CEREBELLUM; inferior and posterior portion of the brain.

CEREBRITIS; inflammation of the brain.

CEREBRUM; anterior and superior portion of the brain.

CEREBRAL; appertaining to the brain, name of vessels, nerves, &c.

CEREBROLE; organic substance detected in the brain.

CERUMEN AURIUM; earwax, aurium sordes.

CERUSSA; subcarbonate of lead, white oxide.

CERUSSA ACETATA; sugar of lead, saccharum saturni, a subacetate.

CERVEAU; cerebrum, the brain.

CERVELET; cerebellum.

CERVICAL; belonging to the neck, name of vertebræ, vessels and nerves in the neck.

CERVIX; the neck.

CERVIX CYSTICI; neck of the bladder.

CERVIX OBSTIPA; wry neck, torticollis.

CERVIX UTERI; neck of the womb.

CETACEUM; spermaceti.

CEVADILLA; sabadilla, veratrum.

CHALK; creta, carbonate of lime, calcareous earth.

CHALK STONES; gouty concretions found in the joints, which are composed of urate of soda and phosphate of lime.

CHAFING; abrasion of the skin, as by friction.

CHALYBEATE; containing iron or steel.

CHALYBIS RUBIGO; rust of iron.

CHAMÆMELUM; chamomile, anthemis nobilis.

CHAMBER; anterior, that portion of the globe of the eye containing the aqueous humor.

CHAMBER POSTERIOR; that part of the globe of the eye which contains the vitreous humor.

CHANCRE; a recent syphilitic ulcer.

CHARCOAL; carbo ligni, burnt sponge, &c.

CHARLATAN; an itinerating quack, a medical impostor.

CHARTA; paper.

CHARPIE; scraped linen or lint.

CHEMISTRY; science which teaches the composition of all the bodies in nature, chiefly by mixture and heat.

CHEIRAGRA; gout in the hand.

CHEILOS; lip.

CHEMOSIS; inflammatory tumefaction of the conjunctiva, so that the white of the eye protrudes above the cornea.

CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM; worm seed, yielding a vermifuge oil.

CHICKEN POX; varicella, an exanthematous fever.

CHILBLAIN; frostbite, effect of exposure to intense cold.

CHIMNEY SWEEPERS' CANCER; cancer scroti, soot wart.

CHINCOUGH; pertussis, whooping cough.

CHIRURGEON; a practitioner of surgery.

CHIRURGERY; science of surgery.

CHLORINE ; oxygenated muriatic acid.

CHLORATES ; } compounds of chlorine ; ox-
CHLORIDES ; } ymuriates and hyperoxy-
CHLORURETS ; } muriates, are the names of
the salts of chlorine.

CHLOROSIS ; green sickness, retained cata-
menia.

CHOKÉ DAMP ; applied to non-respirable
gasses, as carbonic acid and carburetted hydro-
gen, &c.

CHOLAGOGUES ; medicines which produce
bilious discharges.

CHOLE ; bile, secretion of liver.

CHOLECYST ; gall bladder.

CHOLEDOCHUS ; common duct from the he-
patic and cystic ducts, entering the duodenum.

CHOLERA MORBUS ; violent bilious vomit-
ing and purging, with spasms.

CHOLERA INFANTUM ; summer complaint
in children.

CHOLERA ASPHYXIA ; } names given to epi-
CHOLERA ASIATICA ; } demic cholera, a
CHOLERA MALIGNA ; } congestive and
spasmodic disease of great severity and danger.

CHONDRINE ; organic basis of cartilage.

CHONDROLOGY ; discourse upon cartilages.

CHORDA TYMPANI ; a portion of the vidian
nerve entering the tympanum.

CHORDÆ TENDINÆ ; part of the internal
structure of the heart.

CHORDÆ VOCALES ; vocal ligaments, or thy-
ro arytaenoid articulation.

CHORDEE ; painful erection of the penis with
spasmodic incurvation, attendant upon violent
gonorrhœa.

- CHOREA SANCTI VITI ; St. Vitus's dance, a spasmodic disease.
- CHORION ; external membrane of the fœtus.
- CHOROID ; name of several membranes in the brain, and the inner tunic of the eye.
- CHORIUM ; dermis.
- CHROME YELLOW ; chromate of lead.
- CHROMIUM ; a metal basis of chromic acid.
- CHROMIC ACID ; its salts called chromates.
- CHRONIC ; slow and protracted disease.
- CHYLE ; the organic fluid found in the thoracic duct and lacteals, a white blood, which enters the circulation of the subclavian vein.
- CHYLIFICATION ; the process by which the chyme is converted into chyle, beginning in the duodenum.
- CHYLIFEROUS VESSELS ; the lacteals.
- CHYME ; the result of the action of the gastric juice upon the food in the stomach is to generate chyme.
- CHYMIFICATION ; first process of digestion, by which the food is converted into chyme.
- CICATRIX ; a scar.
- CICATRIZATION ; formation of new skin, as in healing.
- CICUTA ; hemlock.
- CICUTIN ; alkaloid of hemlock.
- CILIÆ ; the eyelids, hair of the eyelids.
- CILIARY ; belonging to the eyelids.
- CILIARY PROCESSES ; a certain fringe-like circle in the internal eye.
- CILIUM ; the eye-lashes, edge of the eyelids.
- CIMICIFUGA ; *actœa racemosa*, black snake root.

CINCHONA; Peruvian or Jesuits' bark.

CINCHONA LANCIFOLIÆ CORTEX; pale bark.

CINCHONA CORDIFOLIÆ CORTEX; yellow bark.

CINCHONA OBLONGIFOLIÆ CORTEX; red bark.

CINCHONIA; alkaloid of cinchona, see Quinia.

CINCHONIC ACID; found in yellow bark.

CINERITIOUS; ash colored, applied to the cortical portion of the brain.

CINETICA; diseases affecting the muscles.

CINGULUM; the waist.

CINNABAR; quicksilver, mineralized by sulphur, a bisulphuret of mercury.

CINNAMON; bark, an aromatic.

CIRCULATION; the flow of the blood in a circle through the heart, arteries and veins; or rather the three circles, called systemic, pulmonary and portal. The capillary circulation is superadded, and upon this nutrition and animal heat have been supposed to depend.

CIRSOCELE; varix of the spermatic veins.

CIRCUMCISION; excision of the prepuce.

CIRCUMFLEX; muscle of the palate, branch of the axillary nerve.

CIRSOPHTHALMIA; varicose affection of the vessels of the eye.

CITRATES; salts of the acid of lemons.

CITRIC ACID; lemon acid.

CITRIN OINTMENT; made of nitrate of mercury.

CITRUS AURANTIUM; orange tree.

CITRUS MEDICA; lemon tree.

CLAIRVOYANCE; vision without eyes, a fable of Mesmerism.

CLAP; vulgar name for gonorrhœa.

CLARIFICATION; decanting and filtering a liquid.

CLASSIFICATION; a methodical arrangement.

CLAVICLE; collar bone.

CLAVUS; a nail, a corn.

CLAVUS HYSTERICUS; a fixed pain in the forehead.

CLEISAGRA; gouty pain in the clavicle.

CLIMACTERIC; the septennial years from the seventh to the sixty-third, which has been called the grand climacteric of human life.

CLINICAL MEDICINE; bed-side practice.

CLINOID; certain processes upon bones.

CLITORIS; a part of the female pudendum, resembling the male penis.

CLITORISMUS; a morbid enlargement of the clitoris.

CLONIC; spasms not permanent in their rigidity, but alternating with sudden relaxation.

CLOACÆ; openings leading to the dead bone enclosed in necrosis.

CLOVE; caryophyllus.

CLUB-FOOT; a congenital or accidental deformity of the foot; talipes, pedes contorti.

CLUB-HAND; a deformity of the hand analogous to the distortion of club-foot, often co-existing congenitally.

CLYSMA; } enema, lavement, injection per
CLYSTER; } anum.

COAGULUM; the clot of blood, the curd of milk.

COAPTATION ; accurate adjustment of the ends of a fractured bone.

COBALT ; a metal found in combination with arsenic.

COCCULUS INDICUS ; seed of the cocculus tuberosus.

COCCYX ; lowest extremity of the vertebral column, an appendage of the sacrum, coccygeal bones.

COCCYGIS MUSCULI ; } muscles of the coc-
COCCYGEUS ; } cyx.

COCHINEAL ; } cochineal, a small Mexican
COCCUS CACTI ; } insect, used as a coloring
matter.

COCHLEA ; the labyrinth, a spinal cavity of the internal ear.

COCHLEARE ; }
COCHLEARIUM ; } a spoonful.

COCHLEARIUM MAGNUM, or AMPLUM ;
a table-spoon.

COCHLEARIUM MEDIOCRE, or MODICUM ;
a dessert-spoon.

COCHLEARIUM MINIMUM, or PARVUM ;
a tea-spoon, or fluid drachm.

COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA ; horse-radish.

COCOA ; a product of the seeds of the chocolate-tree.

COCLES ; having but one eye.

COCTION ; digestion, chylication.

CODEIC ACID ; hydrochloric acid in opium.

COECALIS VENA ; branch of the mesenteric vein.

COELIA ; intestinal tube.

COELIAC ; prolongation of the solar plexus, an artery, and vein of the abdomen.

CÆLIAC PASSION: the colic.

CÆLIACA; diseases of the digestive function.

CÆLUM; the cavity about the angle of the eyes.

CÆNOLOGIA; a consultation of physicians.

CÆRULEAN; sky color, azure blue.

COHESION; aggregation, a species of attraction.

COITUS; the act of venery.

COLA; strain.

COLATURÆ; to be strained. } used in prescriptions.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE; meadow saffron, yielding the alkaloid veratria.

COLD; absence of heat, common name of catarrh.

COLIC; pain about the umbilicus, many varieties.

COLITIS; inflammation of the colon.

COLLAPSE; retirement of the blood from the capillaries, the cold stage of fever, failure of the vital powers.

COLLATERAL; erector muscles of the penis.

COLLI MUSCULI; muscles of the neck.

COLLIQUATIVE; a profuse sweat or diarrhœa, symptomatic and critical, occurring in fevers.

COLLUM; the neck.

COLLYRIUM; eye-water, or unguent for the eyes.

COLOCYNTH; bitter apple of Aleppo, bitter cucumber, its extract a cathartic.

COLOCYNTINE; active principle of colocynth.

COLOMBO; a stomachic bitter from Ceylon.

COLON; the largest intestine having an ascending, descending, and transverse portion.

COLOSTRUM; earliest secretion of milk.

COLOQUINTIDA; colocynth.

COLPOCELE; hernia of the bladder through the vagina.

COLPOPTOSIS; falling down of the vagina.

COLPOSIS; inflammation of the vagina.

COLUMBIUM; a metal, tantalum.

COLUMNÆ CARNEÆ; muscles in the heart.

COLUMNÆ NASI; lower part of the septum nasi.

COLUMNÆ SEPTI PALATI; arch on each side of the uvula.

COMA; lethargy or stupor, occurring in disease.

COMATOSE; the state of profound stupor in congestive fevers.

COMBUSTION; burning with flame.

COMBUSTION, SPONTANEOUS; arising from chemical decompositions and combinations, occurring without foreign agency.

COMBUSTIBLE; capable of being burned.

COMMINUTION; pounding, bruising.

COMMINUTED FRACTURE; splintered.

COMMISSURE; angular union of the mouth, the labiæ pudendi, eyelids, &c. a suture or joint, and also a part in the brain.

COMMUNIS SAL; sea-salt, muriate of soda.

COMMUNIS DUCTUS CHOLEDOCHUS; common duct formed by the union of the cystic and hepatic, entering into the duodenum.

COMPATIBLE; medicines which may be mixed in the stomach without decomposing each other.

COMPLETE; applied to inguinal hernia, when it protrudes through the abdominal ring.

COMPLEX; a muscle of the neck; complicated.

COMPLICATED FRACTURE ; when dislocation, or injury of a joint occurs in connection with fracture.

COMPOSITUS ; compound.

COMPOUND FRACTURE ; when the end of the fractured bone is forced through the skin, or lacerates the soft parts.

COMPRESSES ; pieces of folded linen or sponge, used by surgeons in dressing wounds.

COMPRESSION ; condition of the brain after fractures of the skull, in which there is either depression of the bone or internal hemorrhage ; a state resembling apoplexy.

COMPRESSOR ; a muscle of the nose and another of the urethra.

COMPUNCTION ; tapping.

CONCAVE ; hollow.

CONCENTRATION ; depriving acids or spirits of their water by distillation.

CONCEPTION ; first act of utero-gestation.

CONCHA AURIS ; large cavity of the external ear.

CONCHA NARIS ; spongy bones of the nose.

CONCOAGULATION ; crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum.

CONCOCTION ; act of boiling, solution of food in the stomach.

CONCRETION ; calculus, growing together.

CONCUSSION ; a shock given to the brain or other organs, as by a blow or fall.

CONDENSATION ; diminishing the bulk of a body, as by converting gases into liquids, and liquids into solids, &c.

CONDENSED AIR ; made dense by pressure.

CONDENSED VAPOR ; becoming fluid by contact with a cold body or the atmosphere.

CONDENSER ; instrument for compressing vapor, a portion of the steam-engine.

CONDUCTOR ; a surgical director, or grooved instrument.

CONDYLE ; } processes and foramina of cer-
CONDYLOID ; } tain bones.

CONDUIT ; a canal.

CONDYLOMA ; wart-like excrescence about the anus or pudendum.

CONFECTION ; conserve, soft electuary with sugar.

CONFLUENT ; name of a variety of small-pox, the pustules running together.

CONFORMATION ; structure.

CONGELATION ; solidification, freezing.

CONGENITAL ; hereditary, present at birth.

CONGESTION ; distension of blood-vessels by engorgement.

CONGESTIVE FEVER ; fever depending upon internal congestions.

CONGIUS ; a gallon measure.

CONGLOBATE ; applied to solitary glands.

CONGLOMERATE ; two or more glands united in one, blended together.

CONGLUTINATE ; to heal, unite.

CONIA ; }
CONEIN ; } alkaloid of conium.

CONIUM MACULATUM ; hemlock, cicuta.

CONJUNCTIVA ; external coat of the eye, also lining the eyelids.

CONJUNCTIVA GRANULAR ; a disease of the eye, a sequel of purulent ophthalmia.

CONNATE; congenital.

CONOID; cone-like, as the pineal gland.

CONSECUTIVE; consequential, supervening, applied to secondary fevers, relapses.

CONSENSUS; sympathy, as between certain organs.

CONSERVE; recent vegetables, blended with sugar, as the conserve of rose leaves, &c.

CONSERVATIVE; self-protecting or preserving power, ascribed to the *vis medicatrix naturæ*.

CONSISTENCE; density of a fluid or semi-fluid.

CONSPECTUS; a theory, view or plan.

CONSTIPATION; costiveness.

CONSTITUENT; principal ingredient in a compound, vehicle, elementary principle.

CONSTITUTIONAL; hereditary, or acquired predisposition characterizing the individual, applied to general diseases involving the entire system.

CONSTRICTIVE; styptic, astringent.

CONSTRUCTOR; name given to certain muscles.

CONSULTATION; a deliberation of medical men.

CONSUMPTION; any disease attended with emaciation, but strictly, tuberculous phthisis.

CONTACT; touch.

CONTAGION; strictly the propagation of disease by contact, erroneously confounded with infection by an epidemic atmosphere.

CONTIGUITY; nearness of relation.

CONTIGUOUS SYMPATHY; organs or tissues becoming involved in diseases affecting adjacent structures without direct continuity.

CONTINUED FEVER; having scarcely perceptible remissions, and may either be idiopathic or symptomatic, synocha, synochus, typhoid or typhus.

CONTINUITY; direct connection, as identity of surface.

CONTINUOUS SYMPATHY; propagation of disease upon the same mucous membrane, or other continuous surface.

CONTINUETUR; let it be continued, in prescriptions.

CONTINENT; chaste, temperate.

CONTORSION; twisted, the iliac passions.

CONTRACTILITY; irritability of muscular fibre.

CONTRACTION; diminution of capacity, as the systole of the heart, motion of muscles, &c.

CONTRA INDICATE; to forbid, as where a remedy is incompatible with the symptoms, or with another medical agent.

CONTRA STIMULANT; a medicine supposed to be directly sedative, without being preceded by any stimulating effect.

CONTUSION; a bruise.

CONVALESCENT; recovering from sickness.

CONVERGENT; in strabismus, the eye being turned inward.

CONVEXITY; rotundity, a circular protuberance.

CONVOLUTED; rolled, twisted, as the spongy bones of the nose, folds of the intestines, convolutions of the brain, &c.

CONVOLVULUS; the iliac passion, name of certain plants as jalap, scammony, &c.

CONVOLVULUS BATTATAS; sweet potatoe.
CONVULSION; involuntary spasmodic contraction of muscles.

COPAIBA; } balsam capivi of the Spanish W.
COPAIVA; } Indies.

COPAL; a gum used in varnish.

COPHOSIS; paracosis, loss of hearing.

COPPER; a metal, preparations used in medicine.

COPPER NICKEL; a native arseniuret.

COPPERAS; sulphates of iron and copper, green and blue.

COPTIS; gold thread, a root used in decoction for sore mouth, a mild astringent.

COPULA; a ligament.

COPULATION; the act of venery.

COQUE; boil, used in prescriptions.

COR; the heart, central organ of circulation.

CORACO BRACHIALIS; a muscle of the arm.

CORACO HYOIDES; muscle of the os hyoides.

CORACOID; a process of the scapula.

CORD UMBILICAL; the funis, connecting the fœtus in utero with the placenta.

CORDA TYMPANI; nerve of the ear, vidian branch of the portio dura.

CORE; the slough occurring in phlegmonous inflammation, a gangrene of a portion of cellular tissue.

CORETOMIA; operation for artificial pupil by incision.

CORESTOMIA; the same operation by excision.

CORIANDRI SEMINA; coriander seeds, aromatic.

CORNEA; anterior coat of the eye.

CORNU CERVI; hartshorn.

CORNU CERVI USTUM; burnt hartshorn.

CORNUA; horny excrescences.

CORNUO FLORIDA; dog wood.

CORNUO MAS ODORATA; sassafras tree.

COROLLA; the petals of a flower.

CORONA; the top of the head.

CORONA GLANDIS; prominent margin of the glans penis.

CORONA DENTIS; crown of a tooth.

CORONA CILIARIS; the ciliary ligaments of the eye.

CORONA VENERIS; syphilitic blotches on the forehead.

CORONAL SUTURE; uniting the frontal to the parietal bones of the cranium.

CORONARY; arteries and veins proper to the heart; also certain ligaments.

CORONOID; a process of the ulna.

CORPORA; bodies applied technically to numerous prominences in the brain and elsewhere.

CORPORA MALPIGHIANA; dark points in the kidneys.

CORPORA OLIVARIA; } eminences of
CORPORA PYRAMIDALIA; } the medulla
oblongata, two of each, situated near each other.

CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA; nates and testes, situate under the pineal gland.

CORPORA RESTIFORMIA; cords connecting the medulla oblongata to the cerebellum.

CORPORA STRIATA; two striped eminences in the lateral ventricles of the brain.

CORPULENT; enlarged abdomen from fat about the omentum.

CORPUS CALLOSUM; the firm substance uniting the base of the hemispheres of the cerebrum, commissura magna.

CORPUS CAVERNOSUM; found in the body of the penis.

CORPUS CAVERNOSUM VAGINÆ; the erectile tissue of the vagina.

CORPUS FIMBRIATUM; fringe at the angles of the fornix in the brain.

CORPUS HIGHMORIANUM; prominence on the top of the testis.

CORPUS LUTEUM; cicatrix left in the ovarium by the bursting of a Graaffian vesicle.

CORPUS MUCOSUM; rete mucosum, between the cuticle and cutis, giving the characteristic color to the skin.

CORPUS PAMPINIFORM; a plexus of the spermatic vein.

CORPUS SPONGIOSUM URETHRÆ; extends from the bulb to the glans penis, and forms both.

CORPUSCULE; globule.

CORRECTIVE; } an article superadded to a
CORRIGENT; } prescription to modify its action, as an aromatic to a purgative.

CORROBORANT; strengthening medicine, a cordial.

CORRODE; to destroy by escharotics.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE; a bichloride or perchloride of mercury, oxymuriate.

CORROSIVES; caustics, escharotics.

CORRUGATION; wrinkling, frowning.

- CORRUGATOR**; applied to certain muscles which knit and depress the brows.
- CORRUPTION**; pus, putridity.
- CORTEX**; any bark, but ordinarily applied by way of eminence to the Peruvian bark.
- CORTICAL**; exterior or cineritious portion of the brain, external portion of the kidney.
- CORYZA**; catarrh with sneezing, ozœma.
- COSMETIC**; a wash or unguent to beautify the skin.
- COSTA**; a rib, seven true and five false on each side, the former called sterno-vertebral, and the latter vertebral, from their attachments.
- COSTALIS PLEURA**; that portion of the pleura which lines the ribs.
- COSTIVENESS**; constipation of the bowels.
- COTYLOID**; cavity, as the acetabulum.
- COTYLOID LIGAMENT**; surrounding border of the acetabulum.
- COUCHING**; operation for cataract, by depressing the lens.
- COUNTER-IRRITATION**; as by applying a blister, seton, issue, moxa, or any vesicatory or rubefacient agency to the skin.
- COUNTER-EXTENSION**; applying force to the opposite extremities of a fractured bone, or supporting the body while extension is used in reducing dislocations, as of the hip or shoulder.
- COUNTER-OPENING**; on the opposite side, as for extracting a ball from a gun-shot wound, &c.
- COUP DE SOLEIL**; stroke of the sun, insolation, a sudden and often dangerous disease of the brain.

COUP DE BATON; blow of a club, indicating the suddenness of the attack in certain diseases.

COURSES; monthly flow from the uterus, catamenia.

COWPER'S GLANDS; in the female, at the entrance of the vagina; in the male, just before the prostate gland.

COWHAGE; *dolichos pruriens*, cow-itch, product of pods used as an anthelmintic.

COW-POX; vaccine disease, prophylactic of small-pox.

COXA; the hip or haunch.

COXARIUS MORBUS; hip-joint disease.

CRAMP; tonic spasm, involuntary muscular contractions, attended with acute pain.

CRANIUM; the skull, external and internal table, with the intervening diploe.

CRANIOLOGY; science of the skull.

CRANIOSCOPY; inspection and measurement of the skull.

CRAS MANE; to-morrow morning, in prescriptions.

CRASTINUS; for to-morrow, also in prescriptions.

CRASSAMENTUM; clot, cruor, or coagulum, including the fibrin and red globules of the blood.

CREAM OF TARTAR; purified bitartrate of potash.

CREAM OF SULPHUR; purified flowers of sulphur.

CREMASTER; suspensory muscle of the testis.

CREOSOTE; see Kreosote.

CREPITATION; crackling, grating, rattling.

CREPITUS; grating of the ends of fractured bones, also the peculiar respiratory rattle heard in auscultating the chest, like that produced by blowing into a dried bladder, or throwing salt on fire.

CREST OF THE ILLIUM; superior margin of the pelvis.

CREST OF THE TIBIA; shin, spine or anterior edge of the tibia.

CRETA; chalk, carbonate of lime.

CRETA PREPARATA; prepared chalk.

CRETINISM; organic idiocy often conjoined with goitre, as upon the Alps.

CRIBRIFORM; sieve-like, plate of the æthmoid bone at the root of the nose.

CRICOID; ring-like, cartilage of the larynx.

CRICO-ARYTÆNOID; }
CRICO-PHARYNGEI; } muscles of the throat.
CRICO-THYROIDES; }

CRISIS; the acme or turning point of a disease.

CRITICAL; applied to certain symptoms, and to certain periods of disease supposed to indicate a crisis.

CRISTA GALLI; process of the æthmoid bone.

CROTCHET; an obstetrical instrument used in extracting a dead fœtus.

CROCUS; }
CROCI STIGMATA; } saffron.

CROTON OIL; a drastic cathartic, also employed externally as a counter-irritant.

CROTON TIGLIUM; purging croton, the seeds yielding the croton oil.

CROUP; trachitis, cynanche trachealis.

CRUCIAL INCISIONS; crossing each other.

CRUCIAL LIGAMENTS; in the knee-joint.

CRUDITY; undigested food in the stomach.

CRUOR; crassamentum, the venous blood.

CRURA; legs, applied to the clitoris, medulla oblongata, and certain processes in the brain.

CRURAL; vessels and nerves belonging to the leg.

CRURAL HERNIA; protrusion of intestine or omentum under Poupart's ligament into the femoral ring; femoral hernia.

CRURÆUS; } muscles of the thigh, nerves of
CRURALIS; } the leg.

CRUS; leg, thigh.

CRUSTA LACTEA; scald head, porrigo larvis.

CRYOPHORUS; instrument showing the degree of cold produced by evaporation.

CRYPTÆ; concealed mucous follicles.

CRYSTALLINE; applied to the lens of the eye, and also to certain pustular eruptions.

CRYSTALLIZATION; process of liquids or gases becoming solid in a regular form.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY; the science which teaches the form and structure of crystals.

CUBEBS; a spicy berry from Java, diuretic, and used as a succedaneum for balsam of copaiba.

CUBOIDES; a bone in the ankle.

CUBITAL; ulnar artery and vein.

CUBITUM IRE; to go to bed.

CUBITUS; the fore-arm, the elbow.

CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS; bitter apple, colocynth.

CUCUMIS SATIVUS; cucumber.

CUCURBIT; a cupping-glass, gourd, body of an alembic, a chemical utensil.

CUCURBITULA; a cupping-glass.

CUCURBITULA CRUENTA; with scarifications.

CUCUBITULA SICCA; dry cupping.

CUJUS; of which, in prescriptions.

CUJUS LIBET; of any, used in prescriptions.

CULINARY; appertaining to the kitchen.

CUMINUM PRATENSE; the caraway plant, seeds aromatic.

CUNEIFORMIS OSSA; bones of the tarsus, wedge-like.

CUPELLATION; purifying precious metals in a cupel, or cup-like crucible.

CUPRUM; copper.

CUPRUM AMMONIACUM; ammonio-sulphate of copper.

CURATIVE; treatment tending to restore health, in contradistinction to *palliative*, which only mitigates suffering, and to *prophylactic*, which prevents disease.

CURA FAMIS; abstinence.

CURD; coagulum of milk, separated by acids.

CURCUMA LONGA; turmeric.

CURVATURE; deviation of the spinal column from a straight line.

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX; angustura bark.

CUSPIDATI; canine teeth.

CUSTODIA VIRGINITATIS; the hymen.

CUSTOS; vulva, labia pudendi.

CUTICLE; epidermis, scarf-skin.

CUTIS ANSERINA; goose-skin, goose-flesh.

CUTIS VERA; true skin under the epidermis and rete mucosum.

CYATHUS ; a wine-glassful, in prescriptions.

CYATHUS THEÆ ; a cup of tea.

CYANIC ACID ; cyanogen and oxygen.

CYANOSIS ; } blue disease, attendant upon

CYANOPATHY ; } malformation of the heart ;
morbus cæruleus.

CYANOGEN ; gaseous bicarburet of nitrogen.

CYANIDES ; } compounds of cyanogen which

CYANURETS ; } are not acids.

CYDONIA ; the quince-tree.

CYNANCHE ; any disease of the throat.

CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS ; croup.

CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS ; quinsy.

CYNANCHE PAROTIDEA ; mumps.

CYNANCHE MALIGNA ; putrid sore throat,
as in scarlatina.

CYNOLYSSA ; canine madness, hydrophobia.

CYNOREXIA ; canine appetite.

CYPRUS ; camphor, the cypress-tree.

CYST ; a bladder.

CYSTEOLITHOS ; stone in the bladder.

CYSTIC DUCT ; from the gall-bladder.

CYSTIRRHAGIA ; hemorrhage from the blad-
der.

CYSTIRRHÆA ; catarrh of the bladder.

CYSTITIS ; inflammation of the urinary bladder.

CYSTITOME ; an instrument for opening the
capsule of the lens.

CYSTOCELE ; hernia of the bladder.

CYSTOPLASTY ; cure of fistulous openings in
the bladder by autoplasty.

CYSTOPTOSIS ; hernia of the inner coat of the
bladder into the urethra.

CYSTOPROCTICA ; suppression of urine from
pain in the bladder.

CYSTOPYICA; suppression from pus in the bladder.

CYSTOSPASTIC; spasm of the bladder.

CYSTOTOMIA; lithotomy.

CYSTOTHROMBOIDES; suppression from grumous blood in the bladder.

D.

DACRYOMA; an impervious state of one or both of the puncta lachrymalia, weeping eyes, epiphora.

DÆMONOMANIA; insanity without any visible cause, anciently ascribed to demoniac possession.

DAMPS; the deleterious gases accumulating in mines, as *choke-damp*, or carbonic acid; and *fire-damp*, or carburetted hydrogen, often the source of explosions.

DANDELION; taraxacum, a diuretic and aperient plant.

DANDRIFT; pityriasis, a scaly eruption under the hair.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM; a bark medicinally used, mezereon.

DARTOS; structure which corrugates the scrotum.

DARTRE; tetter, general term for cutaneous eruptions.

DATURA STRAMONIUM; thorn apple, stinkweed, Jamestown weed, a narcotic.

DATURINE; alkaloid of stramonium.

DAUCUS CAROTA; carrot, root used as an antiseptic poultice.

DAY SIGHT; hemeralopia.

DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE; *Atropa belladonna*, a narcotic.

DEBILITY; weakness, may be true or false, direct or indirect.

DECANTATION; pouring off from a sediment.

DECARBONIZATION; hæmatosis, change of the blood by respiration.

DECIDUA; external membrane of the chorion, spongiosum uteri, thrown off after parturition.

DECIDUA REFLEXA; internal membrane of the chorion, forming part of the surface of the ovum.

DECLINATION; remission of pain or fever.

DECOCTION; preparation by boiling.

DECOCTION OF THE WOODS; made of sarsaparilla, guaiacum, sassafras, and mezereon.

DECOMPOSITION; analysis, putrefaction.

DECREPITATING; salts which burst with crackling noise when heated.

DECUBITUS; lying down, or going to bed, in prescriptions.

DECUSSATION; crossing, as do the optic nerves, interlacing of fibres.

DEFECATION; clarification, act of extruding the fæces.

DEFLAGRATION; calcination.

DEFLORATION; depriving a female of her virginity.

DEGLUTITION; swallowing.

DEGENERATION; morbid change of structure.

DEJECTION; alvine discharge.

DELETERIOUS; applied to remedies, demanding caution in their use.

- DELIQUESCENT ; salts, becoming fluid by absorbing humidity from the air.
- DELIQUIUM ANIMI ; fainting.
- DELIRIUM ; insanity from the excitement of fever.
- DELIRIUM TREMENS ; insanity of drunkenness, the horrors, mania a potu.
- DELITESCENCE ; sudden subsidence of inflammation by resolution or metastasis.
- DELTOID ; muscle upon the shoulder.
- DEMENTIA ; madness, idiocy.
- DEMI ; semi, half.
- DEMONSTRATOR ; assistant teacher of practical anatomy.
- DEMULCENT ; mucilaginous medicaments.
- DENGUE ; a peculiar epidemic, having rheumatic and catarrhal symptoms.
- DENS ; tooth.
- DENTAL ; appertaining to the teeth.
- DENTATUS ; second of the cervical vertebræ.
- DENTES CANINI ; the two eye teeth in each jaw.
- DENTES INCISORES ; the four front teeth in each jaw.
- DENTES MOLARES ; the ten grinders in each jaw.
- DENTES SAPIENTIÆ ; the four last of the molares, two in each jaw are thus called teeth of wisdom.
- DENTIFRICE ; article for cleansing the teeth, as tooth-powder, tooth-wash.
- DENTITION ; process of cutting the teeth.
- DENUATION ; laying bare the bone.
- DEOBSSTRUENT ; removing obstructions.

- DEPHLOGISTICATED AIR; oxygen gas.
 DEPILATION; falling off of the hair.
 DEPLETION; unloading the vessels, as by bleeding, and other evacuating remedies.
 DEPRESSION; couching for eataract, also applied to fractures of the skull in which the bone is forced in upon the brain.
 DEPRESSOR; name of several museles.
 DEPURATING; purifying.
 DERANGEMENT; insanity, applied to functional disturbances of other organs.
 DERBYSHIRE NECK; goitre, bronehocele.
 DERIVATION; diversion of fluids.
 DERIVATIVE; revulsive remedies, counter irritants.
 DERMA; } the true skin, cutis vera.
 DERMIS; }
 DERMOID; belonging to or resembling the skin.
 DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY; taught by actual dissection, displaying the parts.
 DESCENDENS NONI; part of the ninth pair of eerebral nerves.
 DESICCATION; drying.
 DESMA; a bandage, a ligament.
 DESMOID TISSUE; ligamentous, aponeurotic.
 DESQUAMATION; exfoliation, scaling off, an abrasion of the euticle.
 DETERGENTS; eleansing remedies.
 DETERMINATION; inordinate flow of blood to any loeal organ.
 DETRACTOR AURIS; musele of the ear.
 DETUR; let it be given, in prescriptions.
 DEUTO; seond, applied to two degrees of oxidation.

DEUTOXIDE; the second degree of oxidation.

DEXTRAL; on the right.

DEXTRINE; soluble substance of fecula, starch, used in the immoveable apparatus for fractures.

DI; bis, a prefix signifying twice, double.

DIABETES; morbid urinary secretion, containing oxalic acid.

DIABETES MELLITUS; with sweet urine.

DIACHYLON; a plaster made chiefly of vegetable juices.

DIÆRESIS; solution of continuity.

DIAGNOSIS; art of discriminating diseases.

DIALYSIS; loss of strength, solution of continuity.

DIAPHORESIS; moderately increased perspiration.

DIAPHORETICS; medicines favoring perspiration.

DIAPHRAGM; the midriff, muscle separating the thorax and abdomen.

DIAPHRAGMATIC; belonging to the midriff, its vessels and nerves, so called.

DIAPHRAGMITIS; inflammation of the diaphragm.

DIAPHYSIS; middle part of a long bone.

DIARRHŒA; morbid looseness of the bowels.

DIARTHROSIS; a moveable articulation.

DIASTOLE; dilatation of the heart and arteries.

DIATHESIS; habit, any morbid peculiarity of constitution.

DIARY FEVER; an ephcmeral fever.

DIDYMI; twins.

DIEBUS ALTERNUS; every other day.

DIEBUS TERTIUS; every third day, &c.

DIES CANICULARES; dog days.

DIES CRITICI; critical days, third, seventh, and twenty-first days of fever, &c.

DIETETICS; regimen relating to the diet.

DIFFUSIBLE; stimulants, which only produce a transitory effect.

DIGASTRIC; a muscle with two bellies.

DIGERATUR; let it be digested, in prescriptions.

DIGESTION; conversion of the food into blood, commencing with solution by the gastric juice.

DIGITAL; belonging to the fingers.

DIGITALIS; fox-glove, a narcotic plant.

DIGITALIA; alkaloid of fox-glove.

DIGITUS; a finger.

DIGITUS PEDIS; a toe.

DILATOR; name of certain muscles, also a speculum for dilating parts.

DILUENTS; medicines supposed to thin the blood.

DIMIDIUS; one half, used in prescriptions.

DIMORPHOUS; dissimilarity of structure.

DIOSMA CRENATA; buchu leaves, a medicinal plant.

DIOSPHYROS VIRGINIANA; persimmon.

DIPLOE; the cellular structure separating the two tables of the skull.

DIPLOMA; the parchment conferring collegiate honors, professional or literary.

DIPLOPIA; } double vision, from a

DUPLICATUS VISUS; } diseased condition of the optic nerves.

- DIRECTOR** ; a grooved instrument for guiding the bistoury or incision knife.
- DISARTICULATION** ; amputation at a joint.
- DISCUTIENT** ; remedy to scatter humors or discuss inflammations.
- DISEASE** ; any morbid state, whether functional or organic.
- DISGORGE** ; to empty vessels, discharge.
- DISINFECTION** ; process of purifying infected air, as by chlorine.
- DISLOCATION** ; a luxation, or displacement of a joint.
- DISLOCATION SPONTANEOUS** ; from disease of the bones, destroying the socket.
- DISOPIA** ; depraved vision.
- DISORGANIZATION** ; destruction of an organ by disease.
- DISPENSARY** ; a shop for compounding medicines, applied to a charitable medical institution for the benefit of the poor.
- DISPENSATORY** ; a book describing medicines, their compounds and preparation.
- DISPLACEMENT** ; percolation, careful filtering.
- DISSECTION** ; anatomical examination of a part or the whole of the body by the knife.
- DISSOLUTION** ; death, diminished consistence of the blood.
- DISTAL** ; the side farthest from the heart, applied to ligatures for aneurismal tumors, and is opposed to proximal.
- DISTENSION** ; dilatation.
- DISTILLATION** ; volatilization by heat and subsequent condensation.

DISTORTION ; squinting or other deformity.

DIURESIS ; copious flow of urine.

DIURETIC ; medicine increasing the secretion of urine.

DIURNAL ; daily.

DIVERGENT ; strabismus when the eye is turned outward from the centre.

DOGMA ; an opinion founded on observation.

DOGMATICS ; an ancient sect of physicians.

DOLICHOS PRURIENS ; cowhage, cow-itch.

DOLOR ; pain.

DOLOROUS ; painful, afflictive.

DONEC ALVUS SOLUTA FUERIT ; until the bowels are opened, used in prescriptions.

DORSAL ; pertaining to the back, hence twelve of the vertebræ are called dorsal.

DORSO CERVICAL ; back of the neck.

DORSUM ; the back, applied to the posterior part of any member.

DOSIS ; a dose.

DOSIS MAXIMUM ; quantity of medicine which may be safely taken at a time.

DOSIS MINIMUM ; the smallest dose of a drug, which can produce any appreciable effect.

DOTHINENTERITE ; inflammation of the mucous follicles of Peyer & Brunner in the bowels.

DOUCHE ; the affusion of water from a height, or propelled by a force pump, employed in various diseases.

DOVER'S POWDER ; pulvis ipecacuanha compositus of the dispensaries.

DRACHM ; sixty grs. by weight, a teaspoonful by fluid measure

- DRACONTHÆMA**; dragon's blood, a foreign resinous drug, used in plasters, &c.
- DRACONTIUM FÆTIDUM**; skunk cabbage.
- DRAGMA**; a handful.
- DRASTIC**; violent, active, applied to purgatives, &c.
- DRIVELLING**; slavering, involuntary and excessive flow of saliva, as in idiocy.
- DROPSY**; morbid serous effusion into any of the cavities, a sequel of many chronic diseases, particularly those of the kidneys.
- DROPSY ENCYSTED**; water contained in a sac.
- DRUM OF THE EAR**; tympanum, membrum tympani.
- DUCTILITY**; capable of being elongated, as in drawing metals into wire.
- DUCTUS**; a canal for conveying fluids.
- DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS**; between the aorta and pulmonary artery in the fœtal circulation.
- DUCTUS VENOSUS**; between the vena porta and the ascending vena cava in the fœtus.
- DUCTUS AD NASUM**; from the lachrymal sac to the nose.
- DUCTUS THORACICUS**; depository of the chyle.
- DUCTUS HEPATICUS**; from the liver to the cystic duct.
- DUCTUS CYSTICUS**; from the gall bladder to the hepatic duct.
- DUCTUS COMMUNIS CHOLEDOCHUS**; union of the cystic and hepatic ducts, and conducting to the duodenum.
- DUCTUS PANCREATICUS**; from the pancreas to the duodenum.

DUCTUS A STENO; excretory of the parotid gland.

DUCTUS A WHARTON; excretory of the submaxillary gland.

DULCAMARA; bitter sweet, or woody nightshade.

DUODENUM; the first of the intestines nearest to the stomach, into which the biliary and pancreatic secretions flow by their appropriate ducts.

DUPLICATURE; reflection of a membrane upon itself.

DURA MATER; the outermost membrane of the brain.

DYNAMIC; vital, ascribed to organic or vital force.

DYSENTERY; frequent mucous or bloody stools, with fever and tenesmus, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the lower intestines.

DYSCÆSTHESIA; diminished sensation.

DYSMENORRHŒA; painful menstruation.

DYSOPIA; impaired vision.

DYSOREXIA; depraved appetite.

DYSOSMIA; diminished sense of smell.

DYSPEPSIA; generic name of indigestion, whether functional or organic.

DYSPERMATISMUS; impotency, incapacity of emitting the sperm.

DYSPHAGIA; difficulty of swallowing.

DYSPHONIA; difficult speech.

DYSPNŒA; difficult breathing.

DYSTHETICA; cachexies.

DYSURIA; painful urination.

E.

EAR WAX ; cerumen aurium, sordes of the ears.

EARTHS ; metallic oxides, as lime, the oxide of calcium.

EBULLITION ; boiling or effervescence.

ECCHYMOSIS ; extravasation of blood beneath the skin.

ECCOPROTIC ; a mild cathartic.

ECCOPROTIC MIXTURE ; rhubarb and magnesia in peppermint water

ECCRITICA ; diseases of the excrement function.

ECLAMPSIA ; puerperal convulsions.

ECLECTIC ; name of a sect of physicians.

ECONOMY ; aggregate of parts which make up the body.

ECTHYMA ; irritable pustule.

ECSTACY ; a trance, as in catalepsy.

ECTROPIUM ; }
ECTROPION ; } eversion of the eyelids.

ECZEMA ; a painful eruption, erythematous.

ECZEMA MERCURIALE ; ascribed to the use of mercury.

EDULCORATION ; sweetening.

EFFERVESCENCE ; foaming.

EFFERVESCING DRAUGHT ; made by adding citric acid to carbonate of potash, or tartaric acid to supercarbonate of soda in solution.

EFFLORESCENCE ; redness of the skin ; also the pulverization on the surface of salts, by the loss of the water of crystallization on exposure.

EFFLUXION ; abortion during the first three months of pregnancy.

EFFLUVIA; exhalations, occasioning atmospheric impurity, and may be either human, marsh or animal effluvia.

EFFUSION; extravasation of fluid, ordinarily serum.

EILOIDES; a dermoid tumor, coils of the skin resembling folds of intestine, convoluted.

EJACULATOR; muscle of the urethra.

EJUSDEM; of the same, used in prescriptions.

ELABORATION; the result of a complicated vital process.

ELAINE; fluid portion of animal fat.

ELATERIUM; fruit of the wild cucumber, a drastic purgative.

ELATIN; proximate principle of elaterium.

ELATHERIA; cascarilla bark.

ELECAMPANE; inula helenium, root medicinal.

ELECTIVE AFFINITY; preference of one body in uniting chemically with a second, rather than a third, seeming to elect between them.

ELECTRICITY; that fluid or property in nature which is produced by rubbing amber or glass, and may be either positive or negative, resinous or vitreous, plus or minus.

ELECTRO-PUNCTURATION; acupuncture, the needles being connected with a voltaic pile, or galvanic battery.

ELECTUARY; a preparation of the consistence of honey, a syrup.

ELEMENTS; simple bodies, undecomposed, chiefly metallic.

ELEPHANTIASIS; swelling of the legs and face, loss of hair and feeling, a foreign and rare disease, supposed to be contagious.

ELEVATOR; name of numerous muscles, also of certain surgical instruments.

ELIXIR; a compound tincture.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS; compound tincture of aloes.

ELIXIR PAREGORIC; camphorated tincture of opium.

ELIXIR VITÆ; elixir of life, the secret sought by alchemy.

ELYTROCELE; } hernia into the vagina.
ELYTRON; }

ELM; *ulmus campestris*, a tree yielding mucilage.

ELUTRIATION; washing.

EMACIATION; wasting of flesh.

EMANSIO MENSIIUM; retention of catamenia, chlorosis.

EMASCULATUS; one whose testes remain in the abdomen.

EMBONPOINT; in full health.

EMBROCATIO; stimulating liniment.

EMBRYO; the rudiments of a fœtus.

EMBRYOTOMY; forcible division of the fœtus, by opening the head, as in preternatural labor.

EMBRYULCIA; dissection of a fœtus in utero, and its extraction in pieces by the crotchet, &c.

EMESIS; act of vomiting.

EMETICS; medicines producing vomiting.

EMETINE; alkaloid of ipecacuanha.

EMETICO CATHARTIC; a medicine operating both by vomiting and purging.

EMISSION; applied to the urinary and seminal discharge.

EMMENAGOGUES; medicines supposed to facilitate menstruation.

EMOLLIENTS; softening, soothing external applications, as poultices, &c.

EMPHRAGMA; unnatural presentation of the fœtus in parturition.

EMPHYMA; any tumor.

EMPHYSEMA; air effused into the cellular tissue.

EMPIRIC; an ancient sect of physicians, a quack.

EMPIRICAL; practice based solely on experience.

EMPLASTRUM; a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM EPISPASTICUM; a blistering plaster, &c.

EMPRESMA; internal inflammation, phlegmasia.

EMPROSTHOTONOS; tetanus, the body bent anteriorly by spasm.

EMPYEMA; pus in the thoracic cavity, internal abscess.

EMPYESIS OCULI; pus in the chambers of the eye

EMPYREUMA; a burnt smell or taste.

EMPYREUMATIC; oil burnt in distillation.

EMULGENT; vessels of the kidneys.

EMULSION; any milk-like mixture.

EMUNCTORY; any outlet or vessel of excretion.

ENAMEL; hard exterior surface of the teeth.

ENARTHROSIS; ball and socket joint, as at the hip.

ENCANTHUS; tumor of the caruncula lachrymalis, and may be either mild or severe, benigna or maligna.

ENCEPHALOCLE; a hernia of the brain.

ENCEPHALITIS; phrenitis.

ENCEPHALOID; brain-like, applied to tumors.

ENCEPHALON; the brain.

ENCYSTED; covered with a sac.

ENDERMIC; method of introducing medicines through the skin by removing the cuticle, and placing them within reach of the absorbents, and in contact with the extremities of the nerves.

ENDEMIC; a disease prevailing within a circumscribed district.

ENDOSMOSIS; imbibition, property by which rarer fluids pass through membranes into cavities containing denser fluids.

ENDOCARDITIS; inflammation of the internal tissues of the heart.

ENEMA; a clyster, or injection into the rectum.

ENERVATION; languor, debility, exhaustion.

ENGORGEMENT; } accumulation of blood or

ENGOUEMENT; } other fluids in vessels or hollow organs.

ENNUI; listlessness, mental fatigue.

ENSIFORM; applied to the cartilage of the sternum at the epigastrium.

ENTASIA ACROTISMUS; pulselessness, a cessation or failure of the pulse, with gastrodynia.

ENTERA; the bowels.

ENTERICA; diseases affecting the alimentary canal.

ENTERITIS; inflammation of the bowels.

ENTEROCELE; intestinal hernia.

ENTERO EPIPOCELE; hernial sac, including both intestine and omentum.

ENTERO MESENTERICA; tabes, consumption of the bowels.

ENTEROMPHALOS; umbilical hernia.

ENTERORAPHIE; sewing a wounded intestine.

ENTEROSCHEOCELE; serotal hernia.

ENTEROTOME; an instrument used in the operation for artificial anus.

ENTOMOLOGY; doctrine of insects.

ENTOZOA; intestinal worms.

ENTROPIUM; } inversion of the eyelids.

ENTROPION; }

ENURESIS; incontinence of urine.

EPHELIS; freckles.

EPHEMERA; a fever having but one paroxysm.

EPICANTHIUS; a fold of skin covering the internal canthus.

EPICRANIUM; integument lying on the skull.

EPIDEMIC; prevailing over an extensive district.

EPIDERMIS; scarf skin, cuticle.

EPIDERMOID; belonging to the cuticle.

EPIDIDYMIS; an appendage of the testicle.

EPIGASTRIC; region of the stomach.

EPIGASTRIUM; pit of the stomach.

EPIGLOTTIS; cartilage at the opening of the trachea.

EPILEPSY; a convulsive disease, sudden loss of sense, foaming at the mouth, followed by stupor.

EPIPHORA; watery eyes, from occlusion of the lachrymal ducts.

EPIPHYSIS; spongy extremities of infantile bones; bony process attached by cartilage.

EPIPLOCELE; a hernia of the omentum.

EPIPLOON; caul, omentum.

EPIPLOSCHEOCELE; scrotal hernia with omentum.

EPISCOPAL VALVES; mitral valves of the heart.

EPISIORAPHY; sutures in the labia pudendi, for the cure of procidentia uteri.

EPISPADIAS; malformation of the penis, urethra opening upon the dorsum.

EPISPASTIC; blistering, vesicatory.

EPISTAXIS; bleeding at the nose.

EPISTHOTONOS; tetanus, emprosthotonos.

EPITHELIUM; the fine cuticle on the lips, fauces, &c.

EPITHEM; a lotion.

EPSOM SALTS; sulphate of magnesia.

EPULIS; tumor on the gums.

EQUINUS; a variety of talipes, or clubfoot, abnormal extension.

EQUITATION; horseback exercise.

EQUILIBRIUM; equal distribution of caloric or electricity.

EQUIVALENTS; law of proportions in chemical combinations.

ERANTHEMUS; chamomile.

ERECTOR; certain muscles of the genitals are so called.

ERECTILE TISSUE; as in the nipple, glans penis, &c.; applied to aneurism by anastomosis, nævi materni, &c.

ERETHISMUS; constitutional irritation.

EROSION; destroyed by ulceration.

ERGOT; spurred rye, *secale cornutum*.

ERGOTISM; an epidemic, ascribed to eating the ergot in rye bread.

ERRATIC; wandering, irregular, as extra uterine pregnancy.

ERRHINE; drugs producing sneezing, snuffs, sternutatories.

ERROR LOCI; fluids entering wrong vessels, as in the conjunctiva, when the red globules enter serous vessels

ERUCTATION; belching, escape of flatus from the stomach.

ERUPTION; cutaneous pimples or pustules, also the bursting of an abscess.

ERYSIPELAS; St. Anthony's fire, a peculiar form of inflammation.

ERYSIPELATOUS; inflammation rapidly tending to gangrene.

ERYTHEMA; a local form of erysipelas confined to the skin, eczema.

ESCHAR; a dry slough

ESCHAROTIC; a caustic, destroyer of the flesh.

ESCULENT; good for food.

ESSENCE; principal ingredient, essential oils diluted with alcohol.

ESSENTIAL; oils and acids, chiefly carminative and aromatic, are so called

ESOPHAGUS; the gullet reaching from the pharynx to the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

ETHER; } air, a volatile fluid.

ETHER SULPHURIC; alcohol and sulphuric acid.

- ETHER NITRIC ; sweet spirits of nitre.
- ETHMOIDES ; a bone of the skull, lying at the root of the nose.
- ETIOLOGY ; science which teaches the causes of diseases.
- EUPHORBIA ; a genus of medicinal plants.
- EUSTACHIAN TUBE ; canal leading from the throat to the internal ear.
- EUSTACHIAN VALVE ; at the junction of the inferior vena cava with the heart.
- EVACUATION ; any discharge.
- EVAPORATION ; dissipation by heat, or exposure at ordinary temperatures.
- EVOLUTION SPONTANEOUS ; revolution of the foetus in arm presentations so that the breech descends.
- EUNUCH ; a castrated male.
- EUPATORIUM ; agrimony, many varieties.
- EVERSION ; turned outward, as in ectropion.
- EXACERBATION ; increase or exasperation of fever, recurrence after remission.
- EXÆRESIS ; the removal of a part, as by surgery.
- EXANGUIOUS ; } bloodlessness, as after ex-
- EXSANGUIOUS ; } cessive hemorrhage.
- EXANIMATION ; fainting, death.
- EXALTATIO VIRIUM ; increased action of the vital forces.
- EXANTHEMATOUS ; eruptive fevers.
- EXANTHEM ; any cutaneous eruption or rash.
- EXCERNENT ; functions of secretion and absorption.
- EXCISION ; cutting away of a part.

EXCITABILITY; susceptibility to the action of stimuli, as in living muscular fibre.

EXCITEMENT; stimulation, increased action, the result of the application of stimuli.

EXCITO-MOTORY; true spinal nerves, concerned in certain reflex functions.

EXCORIATION; abrasion of skin, as by acrid secretions.

EXCREMENT; the fæces.

EXCREMENTITIOUS; applied to those fluids eliminated from the body, as the urine, &c.

EXCRESCENCE; a fungus, wart, polypus, or other morbid tumor.

EXCRETION; discharge.

EXCRETORY; vessel or duct for discharges.

EXEGESIS; explanation.

EXFOLIATION; separation of dead from living bone.

EXHALANTS; vessels which throw out fluid upon the external or internal surfaces.

EXHALATION; fluid by the exhalants, function performed by this class of vessels.

EXHAUSTION; direct debility, produced by evacuations, privation of food, or excessive fatigue.

EXHILARANTS; diffusible stimulants.

EXHIBENTUR; let it be exhibited or applied, in prescriptions.

EXHUMATION; disinterment of a corpse.

EXOMPHALOS; umbilical hernia.

EXOPHTHALMIA; protrusion of the eye-ball.

EXOSMOSIS; property of exudation or transpiration, by which rarer fluids pass out of a cavity through membranes, into denser fluids.

EXOSTOSIS; an excrescence or fungus of a bone, whether periosteal or medullary.

EXPECTORANT; promoting mucous discharges from the lungs.

EXPANSION; an enlargement, as illustrated by the effect of heat upon metals.

EXPECTANT; applied to the treatment of a disease by palliatives merely, as when reliance is placed on the *vis medicatrix naturæ*.

EXPIRATION; expelling air from the lungs, after it has been respired.

EXPIRATORY; muscles concerned in the act of expiration.

EXPLORATION; probing a wound, or examining the thorax, abdomen, &c., for the physical signs of disease, including *inspection*, *palpation*, *mensuration*, *succussion*, *percussion*, and *auscultation*.

EXPRESSION; compression, as for extracting oil from plants or seeds.

EXSANGUINITY; bloodlessness, anæmia.

EXUDATION; a critical sweat.

EXTENDE SUPER ALUTAM; spread upon leather.

EXTENSION; force applied in reducing a fracture or dislocation.

EXTENSOR; name of numerous muscles.

EXTIRPATION; radical cure, cutting out of a part.

EXTRACTION; removing the lens in hard cataract by an incision through the cornea; pulling teeth; removing foreign bodies from any part.

EXTRACT; by inspissation, decoction, or spirituous infusion, concentrating the active principles of plants in small compass, as in numerous officinal preparations, called extracts.

EXTRA UTERINE; imperfect fœtation in some organ other than the uterus.

EXTRANEOUS; superfluous, foreign to the body.

EXTRAVASATION; effusion of blood into cavities, or beneath the skin.

EXTREMITY; the end, applied to the limbs, upper and lower.

EXTRINSIC; coming from without, certain muscles.

EYE; oculus, organ of vision.

EYE-BROWS; supercilia.

EYE-LASHES; ciliæ.

EYE-LIDS; palpebræ.

EYE-BALL; the globe of the eye.

EYE OF ZYPHON; sea-onion, squill.

EYE-WATER; collyrium, slightly astringent and anodyne solution, mostly employed.

F.

F., FT., or FIAT; make, let it be made, in prescriptions.

F., FT., or FIAT PILULÆ; make into a pill, &c.

F., FT., or FIAT VENESECTIO; let bleeding be performed.

FACIES; the face, lower and anterior portion of the head.

FACIES HIPPOCRATICA ; } death-like coun-
 FACIES CADAVERICA ; } tenance, describ-
 ed by Hippocrates as a fatal prognosis ; hollow
 temples, sunken eyes, pinched nose, cold and
 retracted ears, face pale and livid, lips cold
 and relaxed, skin of the forehead dry, &c.

FACIAL ARTERY ; } vessels of the lips and
 FACIAL VEIN ; } face.

FACIAL NERVE ; portio dura of the seventh
 pair.

FACIAL ANGLE ; Camper's arbitrary lines,
 showing the deviations of the face from a per-
 pendicular line, upon which he professed to
 derive indications of the relative intellectual
 and moral conformation.

FACTITIOUS ; artificial.

FAHRENHEIT'S THERMO- } its zero shows
 METRICAL SCALE ; } the temperature
 of melting snow and salt, a frigorific mixture ;
 thirty-two degrees marks the freezing point of
 water, and its boiling point by this scale is at
 two hundred and twelve degrees.

FÆCES ; the excrements.

FÆTID ; emitting stench, unpleasant odor.

FÆTOR ; a disgusting odor.

FÆTOR ORIS ; offensive breath.

FALCIFORM ; scythe-shaped, process of the
 dura mater.

FALSE PASSAGE ; an accidental opening
 through the urethra, made by violence or awk-
 wardness in passing a bougie or catheter.

FALLING SICKNESS ; epilepsy.

FALLOPIAN TUBES ; from the ovaria to the
 uterus.

FALLOPIAN LIGAMENT; Poupart's ligament.

FALX; process of the dura mater.

FALX CEREBRI; between the hemispheres of the brain.

FALX CEREBELLI; between the lobes of the cerebellum.

FAMES; hunger.

FAMES CANINA; voracious appetite.

FARINA; meal, vegetable flour.

FARINACEOUS; mealy.

FARSIGHTEDNESS; presbyopia.

FASCIA; a bandage, certain ligaments.

FASCIA LATA; aponeurosis of the thigh.

FASCICULAR; tuberoso roots in bundles, a muscle is made up of fasciculi.

FASCICULUS; a muscle, a bundle of fibres.

FAT; adeps, solid animal oil.

FATUITY; idiotism.

FAUCES; posterior part of the throat, including palate, tonsils, &c.

FEBRE DURANTE; the fever continuing.

FEBRIFUGE; medicine subduing fever.

FEBRILE; belonging to fever.

FEVER; a disease involving the general system, characterized by increased heat, &c., of which there are many varieties, and may be either continued, remittent, or intermittent.

FECULA; starch, residua of vegetable juices, dregs.

FECULENT; the refuse, dregs.

FECUNDITY; fruitfulness.

FEIGNED DISEASES; factitiously simulated for purposes of imposition.

FELON; deep abscess upon the finger involving the periosteum, paronychia.

FEMORAL; belonging to the thigh, name of vessels, &c.

FEMORAL HERNIA; crural hernia.

FEMORIBUS INTERNIS; to the inside of the thighs, used in prescriptions.

FEMUR; the thigh bone.

FENESTRA; a window, part of the internal ear including both the foramina ovale and rotunda.

FERMENTATION; commotion, as in the decomposition of saccharine vegetables; souring.

FERRI RUBIGO; rust of iron.

FERRI LIMATURA; iron filings.

FERRO-CYANIC ACID; a compound of cyanogen, metallic iron and hydrogen.

FERROCYANATES; salts formerly called triple prussiates.

FERRUGINOUS; partaking of iron.

FERRUM; iron, many preparations used in medicine.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM; ammonio-chloride of iron.

FERULA ASAFÆTIDA; plant yielding asafætida.

FIBRE; a filament, whether animal or vegetable, the smallest organized part.

FIBRIN; a tough fibrous mass, forming with albumen the basis of muscle.

FIBROUS; name of a class of tissues or membranes, as in the sheaths and aponeuroses, tendons and ligaments.

FIBRO-CARTILAGE; structures in the trachea, epiglottis and external ear.

FIBULA; the smaller bone of the leg.

FIBULAR; popliteal or peroneal nerve, vessels, &c, of the leg.

FICATIO; } a fig-like tubercle, affecting the
FICUS; } anus, pudenda, scalp, and often
the bearded portion of the face, sycosis.

FIGS; *caricæ fructus*.

FIG TREE; *figus caricus*.

FILAMENT; a minute fibre.

FILM; vulgar term for opacity of the cornea.

FILIX; the fern, a tribe of plants.

FILTER; a sieve or strainer.

FILTRATION; a careful straining through paper, linen or sand.

FIMBRIA; the fringe-like extremity of the Fallopian tube.

FINGERS; *digiti*, the bones called phalanges.

FIR; *pinus abies*, the tree whence tar and turpentine are derived.

FIRE DAMP; carburetted hydrogen gas, inflammable gas, upon which the explosions in mines depend.

FISTULA; a sinuous ulcer; a pipe or catheter.

FISTULA ARMATA; a clyster pipe, and bladder, fitted for use.

FISTULA IN ANO; ulcer through the rectum.

FISTULA IN PERINEO; ulcer in the perineum, often perforating the rectum, vagina, bladder or urethra.

FISTULA LACHRYMALIS; in the lachrymal sac.

FISTULA SALIVARY; wound or ulcer opening into the parotid duct.

FIXED AIR; carbonic acid gas.

FLATULENCE; wind as in the stomach.

FLATUS; wind or gas.

FLACCID; soft, pliable, relaxed.

FLEAM; a gum lancet, a spring lancet.

FLEXION; bending, state of being bent.

FLEXOR; numerous muscles so called.

FLINT; silex.

FLOCCI VOLITANTES; morbid vision, small bodies flying before the eyes.

FLOCCITATIO; picking the bed-clothes, as in typhus fever.

FLOCCULI; clouds of sediment, as in morbid urine.

FLOODING; uterine hemorrhage, whether from disease, or occurring in the puerperal state.

FLORES; flowers of plants, also sublimated minerals, as the flowers of benzoin, zinc, and sulphur.

FLUATE; salt of fluoric acid.

FLUID; liquid, state of fluidity.

FLUID ELASTIC; any gas.

FLUOR ALBUS; leucorrhœa, whites.

FLUOR SPAR; Derbyshire spar, fluoride of calcium.

FLUORIC ACID; obtained from fluor spar, by sulphuric acid, called hydro-fluoric acid.

FLUO or HYDROFLUO; as a prefix, indicates the compounds of fluoric acid.

FLUXION; a determination of blood to any organ.

FLUX; applied to hemorrhages, especially to dysentery, called bloody flux; and also to those compounds which assist the fusion of metals, as crude, white and black flux.

FCENICULUM ; fennel, the seeds used medicinally.

FCETAL CIRCULATION ; the placenta performing the office of the lungs through the umbilical cord ; the auricles communicating by the foramen ovale, and the arteries by the ductus arteriosus ; while the portal circulation is through the ductus venosus.

FCETATION ; pregnancy.

FCETICIDE ; criminal destruction of the fcetus in utero ; procuring abortion by drugs or violence.

FCETUS ; a young animal before birth.

FOLIÆ ; leaves.

FOLLICLE ; a little bag, sac, or fold.

FOMENTATION ; application of hot medicaments.

FONS PULSATILLIS ; } apertures in the skulls

FONTANELLE ; } of infants, at the junctions of the sutures.

FOOT ; pes, includes the tarsus, metatarsus and the phalanges of the toes.

FORAMEN ; a hole as in a bone, of which there are a multitude variously designated.

FORAMEN OVALE ; opening in the septum of the fcetal heart uniting the auricles.

FORCEPS ; pincers in surgery ; in obstetrics an instrument for facilitating the birth of the head of the fcetus in difficult labor.

FOREARM ; between the elbow and wrist.

FORENSIC ; appertaining to jurisprudence.

FORESKIN ; prepuce.

FORMICA ; an ant, herpetic eruption.

FORMICATION ; sensation like the creeping of ants.

FORMIC ACID; obtained from ants.

FORMIX; a flat triangular medullary body in the brain, under the septum lucidum.

FORMULA; any peculiar medicinal preparation, a recipe or prescription.

FORTIS; strong.

FORTIUS; stronger.

FOSSA; any groove, shallow cavity, or depression, as the post-clavicular fossa, &c.

FOSSIL; any inorganic substance dug out of the earth, or any organic substance penetrated with earthy or metallic matters.

FOURCHETTE; posterior commissure of the labia pudendi, at the perineum.

FOURTH PAIR OF NERVES; pathetici, smallest in the body.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION; arseniate of potash, an officinal preparation.

FOXGLOVE; digitalis, a narcotic and diuretic plant.

FRACTURE; a break, as of a bone, and may be either transverse, oblique or longitudinal; either simple, compound, complicated or comminuted.

FRAGILITAS OSSIUM; morbid brittleness of the bones.

FRÆNUM; bridle, as of the tongue, prepuce, &c.

FRAMBÆSIA; yaws, a contagious malady of Africa.

FRANKINCENSE; olibanum, from the juniperus Lyciæ.

FRAXINUS ORNUS; tree from which manna flows.

FRECKLES; ephelis.

FREEZING POINT OF WATER; 32 degrees of Fahrenheit.

FRIABLE; crumbling, brittle.

FRICTION; rubbing.

FRIGIDITY; coldness.

FRIGORIFIC; chemical mixtures producing intense cold, as by solids becoming fluids, heat is absorbed and cold evolved.

FROG TONGUE; ranula, salivary tumor under the tongue.

FRONS; the forehead.

FRONTAL; belonging to the forehead, applied to bone, vessels, nerves, &c.

FRUCTIFICATION; producing heat.

FRUSTILLATIM; in small pieces.

FULCRUM; a prop or pivot.

FULIGO; smoke.

FULIGO LIGNI; soot, wood soot.

FULMINATING; exploding, compounds of gold, silver, mercury, platinum, &c., which are called detonating or explosive.

FUMIGATION; application of vapor or smoke.

FUNCTION; office or action of an organ, divided into vital, natural and animal functions.

FUNDUS; body.

FUNGOIDES; a malignant, soft and bleeding tumor.

FUNGI; tribe of mushrooms.

FUNGUS; a spongy excrescence in wounds or ulcers, vulgarly called proud flesh.

FUNGUS HÆMATODES; soft cancer, medullary sarcoma.

FUNIS; }
FUNICULUS; } the umbilical cord.

FURFUR; a desquamation of the cuticle.

FURFURACEOUS; branny, lateritious sediment.

FUROR; violent delirium without fever.

FUROR UTERINUS; nymphomania.

FURUNCULUS; a boil, phlegmon.

FUSIBLE; capable of being melted.

FUSION IGNEOUS; melting by heat.

FUSION AQUEOUS; deliquescence, spontaneous fusion of crystalline salts, by parting with their water of crystallization on exposure to the air.

G.

GABELLA; space between the eye-brows.

GALA; milk.

GALACTRA; } inordinate lactation, ex-

GALACTIRRHŒA; } cessive flow of milk.

GALACTOPHOROUS; carrying milk, ducts of the mammary gland.

GALÆNA INANIS; bismuth.

GALAXIA; thoracic duct.

GALAXY; the milky way, the lacteals.

GALBANUM; an antispasmodic gum.

GALENA; lead ore, native sulphuret of lead.

GALENICAL; pharmaceutic, according to Galen, technically used for non-chemical drugs.

GALL; bile.

GALL BLADDER; receptacle of bile under the liver.

GALL DUCTS; the cystic, hepatic and communis choledochus.

GALL STONES; biliary concretions found in the gall bladder or the gall ducts.

GALLA; the gall nut, excrescence on the oak.

GALLATES; salts of gallic acid.

GALLICUS MORBUS; lues venerea.

GALLIPOT; a glazed pot or jar used for medicines.

GALLINAGINIS CAPUT; verumontanum, an eminence in the urethra.

GALVANISM; a modification of electricity, generated by the action of certain acids upon particular metals, alternately disposed.

GAMBOGIA; gamboge, a cathartic gum-resin.

GANGLIA; nervous knots, which are named cerebral, cervical, thoracic, abdominal, lumbar and sacral, indicating their locality.

GANGLION; a knot or protuberance on a tendon, ligament or nerve.

GANGLIONIC NERVE; the trisplanchnic nerve.

GANGRÆNOPSIS; cancrum oris.

GANGRENE; mortification, partial death.

GARGARISM; gargle, a wash for the mouth and throat.

GARLIC; allium sativum.

GARROT; the billet of wood used for tightening the circular bandage, as in the temporary tourniquet.

GAS; any æriform or elastic fluid.

GASEOUS; partaking of the nature of gas.

GASSERIAN GANGLION; an enlargement of the posterior cord of the fifth pair or trifacial nerve.

GASTER; the stomach.

GASTRALGIA ; cardialgia, pain in the stomach.

GASTRIC ; belonging to the stomach.

GASTRIC FEVER ; one in which inflammation of the stomach is the prominent feature.

GASTRITIS ; inflammation of the stomach.

GASTROCELE ; hernial sac containing the stomach.

GASTROCNEMII ; muscles forming the calf of the leg, external and internal.

GASTRODYNIA ; neuralgic pain in the stomach.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS ; acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels.

GASTRO-EPIPLOIC ; belonging to the stomach and omentum ; name of arteries, veins, and a nervous plexus.

GASTRO-HEPATIC ; connected with the stomach and liver.

GASTRO-HYSTEROTOMY ; Cæsarean section.

GASTRORAPHIA ; sewing a wound in the belly.

GASTROTOMY ; incision through the abdomen, as for removing a uterine fœtus or abdominal tumor.

GELATINE ; jelly, glue, isinglass, an organic product.

GEMINI ; twins, testicles, also name of muscles.

GENA ; the cheek.

GENERAL ANATOMY ; that which treats of the tissues or elementary structure.

GENERATION : procreation, including both impregnation and conception.

- GLANDULÆ PACCHIONI; glands in the superior longitudinal sinuses of the dura mater.
- GLASS OF ANTIMONY; an oxysulphuret.
- GLAUCOMA; opacity of the humors of the eye with defective retina.
- GLAUBER'S SALTS; sulphate of soda.
- GLEET; chronic gonorrhœa.
- GLENOID; shallow cavity of the scapula, which receives the head of the humerus.
- GLISSON'S CAPSULE; the fibrous envelope of the liver.
- GLOBULES; corpuscles or red particles of the blood.
- GLOBULINE; albuminous constituent of the blood.
- GLOBUS HYSTERICUS; sense of choking in hysteria.
- GLOBUS UTERINUS; tumor formed by the uterus after delivery.
- GLOSSA; the tongue.
- GLOSSITIS; inflammation of the tongue.
- GLOSSOCELE; morbid extrusion of the tongue.
- GLOSSOLOGY; description of the tongue.
- GLOSSO-PHARYNGEAL; ninth pair of nerves, name of certain muscles.
- GLOTTIS; opening into the windpipe at the larynx, covered by the epiglottis.
- GLUCINUM; a metal, basis of the earth glucina.
- GLUTEAL ARTERY; branch of the hypogastric.
- GLUTÆUS; muscles upon the buttocks, maximus, medius, and minimus.
- GLUTEN; coagulable lymph.

GLUTINATION; adhesion.

GLYCIRRHIZA; liquorice, root and extract.

GLYSTER; clyster, enema.

GOITRE; enlargement of the thyroid gland.

GOLD; aurum, a metal, the salts and oxides of which are medicinally used.

GOLDEN THREAD; coptis, the root astringent.

GOMME; gum, numerous varieties used in medicine.

GOMPHOSIS; peculiar articulation, like that of the teeth in the socket.

GONALGIA; } pain in the knee, gouty or
GONUALGIA; } neuralgic.

GONORRHŒA; clap, urethritis, infectious discharge from the urethra.

GORGET; an instrument used in lithotomy.

GOSSYPIMUM; cotton.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT; liquor plumbi subacetatis.

GOULARD'S CERATE; compound litharge cerate.

GOUT; arthritis, peculiarly painful inflammation of the small joints, as the fingers and toes, hereditary.

GRAAFFIAN VESICLES; small cysts in the ovaria.

GRACILIS; muscle of the thigh.

GRAINS OF PARADISE; seeds of Amomum, species of pepper.

GRAMMA; a scruple of twenty grains.

GRANATI CORTEX; pomegranate bark.

GRANA MOLUCCA; plant yielding croton oil.

GRANULAR DEGENERATION; peculiar disorganization of the kidneys.

- GRAND COUVRE CHEF; a handkerchief employed as a bandage.
- GRANULATION; the filling up of a wound or ulcer by organized matter.
- GRANUM; a grain weight.
- GRAPHITE; plumbago, or black lead, a carburet of iron.
- GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS; hedge hyssop.
- GRAVEDO; a catarrh, with sense of weight in the forehead.
- GRAVEL; crystalline sediments from the urine, deposited in the bladder.
- GRAVID; pregnant.
- GRAVITY SPECIFIC; weight ascertained by comparison with an equal bulk of water.
- GREAT SYMPATHETIC; a nerve formed by filaments from the numerous ganglia.
- GREEN SICKNESS; vulgar name for chlorosis.
- GRIPPE; vulgar name for epidemic influenza.
- GROATS; hulled oats.
- GROCER'S ITCH; produced by handling sugar.
- GRUMOUS; dark, clotted.
- GUBERNACULUM TESTIS; suspensory ligament of the testis, process of the fascia superficialis forming the dartos.
- GUIACUM; lignum vitæ, wood and gum resin, both used medicinally.
- GUIANA BARK; a species of quassia, bitter tonic.
- GULLET; œsophagus, leading from the pharynx to the stomach.
- GUM; proximate principle of vegetables, mucilaginous.
- GUM ARABIC; obtained from the acacia.

- GUM JUNIPER; a concrete gum resin, exuding in white tears from the *Juniperus communis*.
 GUM RASH; red gum, a disease of infancy.
 GUM RESIN; concrete juice of certain plants.
 GUMMI GUTTÆ GAMBICE; gamboge.
 GUMS; gingivæ, structure covering the alveolæ and connected with the teeth.
 GUM-LANCET; instrument for separating the gums from the teeth.
 GUM-BOIL; parulis.
 GUSTATORY; tasting, ninth pair of nerves.
 GUTTA; a drop.
 GUTTA ROSACEA; carbuncled face, species of acne.
 GUTTA OPACA; cataract.
 GUTTA SERENA; amaurosis, paralysis of the optic nerve, or of its expansion in the retina.
 GUTTA NIGRA; black drop.
 GUTTÆ AMMONIACI; gum ammoniac collected in tears, expectorant.
 GUTTATIM; by drops.
 GUTTURAL ARTERY; a branch of the carotid.
 GYMNASTICS; active exercise.
 GYPSUM; plaster of Paris, sulphate of lime.
 GYRI; spiral cavities of the internal ear.

H.

- HABIT; } diathesis, constitutional predis-
 HABITUDE; } position.
 HÆMA; blood.
 HÆMAGOGUES; medicines which promote the catamenial or hæmorrhoidal discharge.

HÆMALOPIA ; effusion of blood in the eye.

HÆMATEMESIS ; vomiting of blood from the stomach.

HÆMATOCELE ; blood effused within the tunica vaginalis testis.

HÆMATICA ; diseases of the sanguineous function.

HÆMATOSIS ; æration of the blood in the lungs.

HÆMATURIA ; hemorrhage from the bladder.

HÆMOPTYSIS ; coughing blood from the lungs.

HÆMORRHAGE ; any morbid discharge of blood.

HÆMORRHOIDAL ; arteries and veins about the anus.

HÆMORRHOIDS ; piles.

HÆMATIN ; } coloring matter of the

HÆMATOSINE ; } blood.

HÆMOSTASIA ; stagnation of blood.

HÆMOSTATICA ; styptics.

HAIR ; capillus, each hair having a bulb, trunk, and sheath.

HALITUS ; watery vapor.

HALLUCINATION ; depraved imagination.

HALOID SALTS ; compounds of metals with chlorine, iodine, &c.

HAND ; manus, includes the carpus, metacarpus, and the phalanges of the fingers and thumb.

HARE-LIP ; labia leporina, congenital fissure of the upper lip.

HARTSHORN ; ammoniac, cornu cervi.

HARMONY ; a species of synarthrosis or immovable articulation.

HAUNCH; the hip, lateral parts of the pelvis.

HAUSTUS; a draught.

HEAD; caput.

HEAD-ACHE; cephalalgia.

HEART; central organ of circulation, having in the adult two auricles and two ventricles, constituting a double heart, providing thus for the pulmonic and systemic circulation, or the black and red blood.

HEART-BURN; ardor ventriculi, acid in the stomach, cardialgia, anorexia.

HEAT; caloric, used for the sensation experienced on touching a body of high temperature, and also for the cause of that sensation.

HEAT, PRICKLY; lichen tropicus, cutaneous eruption caused by the heat of the weather.

HECTIC; fever with night sweats and lateritious urine.

HEDEOM PULEGIOIDES; penny royal.

HELENIUM; elecampane.

HELIANTHUS ANNUUS; sun-flower.

HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS; Jerusalem artichoke.

HELIOTROPIUM; blood stone.

HELIX; border of the external ear.

HELLEBORE; a medicinal plant.

HELMENTHIA; worms in the intestinal canal, producing disease.

HELMINTHAGOGUES; anthelmintics.

HEMATIN; } coloring principle of the blood,
HEMATOSIN; } supposed to reside in the envelope of the globules.

HEMOPTYSIS; bleeding from the lungs.

HEMERALLOPIA; day vision or night blindness.

HEMICRANIA ; pain on one side of the head.

HEMIOPIA ; defective vision, only half of the object being seen.

HEMIPLEGIA ; } paralysis of one side of the
HEMIPLEXIA ; } body.

HEMISPHERES ; the two symmetrical halves of the cerebrum, as divided by the falx.

HEMLOCK ; conium maculatum, cicuta.

HEMORRHAGE ; any morbid flow of blood.

HEMORRHOIDS ; piles.

HEMORRHOIDES CŒCÆ ; blind piles.

HEMORRHOIDES FLUENTES ; open or bleeding piles.

HEMATOCHEZIA ; bleeding from the intestines.

HEPATORRHAGIA ; bleeding from the liver.

HEMOSPASIA ; } any agent which attracts

HEMOSPASTIC ; } blood to a part, a cupping glass.

HEMOSTASIA ; stagnation of blood, suppression of hemorrhage.

HENBANE ; hyosciamus.

HEPAR ; the liver.

HEPAR SULPHURIS ; liver of sulphur, sulphuret of potash.

HEPATALGIA ; pain in the liver.

HEPATIC ; belonging to the liver.

HEPATIC ALOES ; one species of this drug.

HEPATITIS ; inflammation of the liver.

HEPATOPOSTEMA ; abscess of the liver.

HEPATIZATION ; change produced in the lungs by disease, resembling the liver in appearance.

HEPATOCELE ; hernial tumor of the liver.

HERBARIUM; a receptacle for herbs.

HERBA FELIS; catmint, catnip, nepeta cataria.

HEREDITARY; descending from parents.

HERMAPHRODITE; an animal having the genitals of both sexes; fabulous.

HERMETIC SEAL; closing the end of a glass tube by fusing it, when the air is excluded.

HERNIA; a rupture, unnatural protrusion of one or more of the abdominal viscera.

HERNIA CEREBRI; fungus cerebri, protrusion of the brain through fractures of the skull.

HERNIA CRURALIS; femoral hernia, protrusion under Poupart's ligament into the crural canal.

HERNIA INGUINALES; bubonocoele, at the groin, complete when it passes out through the abdominal ring; incomplete when it fails to do so.

HERNIA ISCHIATICA; at the ischiatic notch.

HERNIA PERINEALIS; in men, between the bladder and rectum; in women, between the rectum and vagina.

HERNIA PUDENDALIS; between the vagina and ramus ischii into the labium.

HERNIA SCROTALIS; oscheocoele, when the hernia descends into the scrotum.

HERNIA UMBILICALIS; exomphalos, at the navel.

HERNIA VAGINALIS; elytrocele, within the os externum of the female vulva.

HERNIA VENTRALIS; hypogastrocele, when occurring at any other part of the front of the abdomen, as between the recti muscles.

HERNIA CONGENITALIS; existing at birth.

HERNIA INCARCERATA; strangulated.

HERNIA HUMORALIS; inflammatory swelling of the testis, orchitis.

HERPES; name applied to certain cutaneous eruptions.

HETEROGENEOUS; promiscuous admixture of different substances.

HETEROPATHY; art of curing by opposites, *contraria contrariis curantur*; allopathy, in contradistinction to homœopathy.

HIATUS; a foramen or aperture, the vulva.

HICCUP; } singultus, a simultaneous con-

HICCOUGH; } traction by spasm of the larynx and diaphragm.

HIERA PICRA; compound of aloes and cannella, aromatic and cathartic, a domestic remedy.

HIPPOCAMPUS MAJOR; } eminences in the
HIPPOCAMPUS MINOR; } lateral ventricles of the brain.

HIP-JOINT DISEASE; *morbus coxarius*.

HIPPOSELINUM; horse-radish.

HIPPURIC ACID; an organic product in blood, urine, &c.

HIRSUTIES; superfluous growth of hair, as in bearded women.

HIRUDO MEDICINALIS; the leech, employed for topical blood-letting.

HISTOLOGY; general anatomy.

HIVES; vulgar name for croup, also applied to certain cutaneous eruptions.

HIVE-SYRUP; syrup *scillæ compositus*, a compound syrup of squills.

HOARSENESS; rancedo, morbid roughness of the voice, as in catarrhal and anginose diseases.

HOFFMAN'S ANODYNE; alcohol and sulphuric ether.

HOMOGENEOUS; mixture of substances possessing similarity of nature and properties.

HOMŒOPATHY; Dr. Hahneman's fanciful system of cure, founded on the maxim similia similibus curantur.

HONEY; mel, produced by the apis mellifica, or honey-bee.

HOOPING-COUGH; pertussis, chincough, a spasmodic and paroxysmal disease, often epidemic.

HOPS; humulus lupulus, an anodyne plant.

HORA; an hour.

HORA DECUBITUS; } bed-time, used in pre-
HORA SOMNI; } scriptions.

HORIS INTERMEDIIS; at intermediate hours.

HOREHOUND; marrubium.

HORDEOLUM; a sty.

HORDEUM; barley.

HORDEUM PERLATUM; pearl-barley.

HORN LEAD; chloride of lead.

HORRIPILATIO; rigor, a sense of creeping, often premonitory of fever.

HORSE-RADISH; cochlearia armoracia.

HOSPITAL GANGRENE; occurring endemically in wounds and ulcers, when the air has become vitiated, as in hospitals, &c.

HUMERUS; bone of the arm.

HUMERAL; belonging to the arm.

HUMORS; fluids of the body.

HUMORAL PATHOLOGY; ancient theory, which located all diseases exclusively in the fluids.

HUMULUS LUPULUS; the hop.

HYALOID; membrane investing the vitreous humor in the posterior chamber of the eye.

HYDARTHURUS; } white swelling, spina ven-

HYDRARTHURUS; } tosa.

HYDATID; a serous vesicle, often found in groups, also a species of intestinal worms.

HYDRACIDS; } hydrogen being the acidify-

HYDROACIDS; } ing principle instead of oxygen, as in other cases.

HYDRAGOGUES; medicines procuring watery discharges from the bowels.

HYDRAMNIOS; morbid accumulation of the liquor amnii.

HYDRARGYRATE; any preparation of mercury.

HYDRARGYRUM; metallic mercury or quicksilver, of which there are numerous medicinal preparations.

HYDRATED TRITOXIDE OF IRON; antidote to arsenic.

HYDRATES; solids chemically combined with water.

HYDRENCEPHALOID; resembling hydrocephalus, but produced by exhaustion or intestinal irritation.

HYDRENTOCLE; hydrocele complicated with intestinal hernia.

HYDRIODIC ACID; a gas, compounded of hydrogen and iodine.

HYDRIODATES; salts of hydriodic acid.

HYDROCELE; dropsy within the tunica vaginalis testis.

HYDRO CARDIA; } dropsy within the
HYDROPS PERICARDII; } pericardium.

HYDROCEPHALUS; } dropsy of the brain.
HYDRENCEPHALUS; }

HYDROCYANIC ACID; prussic acid.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID; obtained from fluor spar by sulphuric acid.

HYDROFLUATES; salts of hydrofluoric acid.

HYDRO GASTER; ascites.

HYDROGEN GAS; a component of water and of the atmosphere, inflammable air.

HYDROPATHY; } ancient method
HYDROSUDOPATHY; } of treating dis-
HYDROSUDOTHERAPÆIA; } eases by sub-
HYDRIATRIA; } stituting water

in all cases for drugs; cold water being employed both externally and internally, and its temperature varied so as to produce sweating; recently revived by Dr. Priessnitz of Germany.

HYDROPHYSOCELE; hernial sac containing water and gas.

HYDROPHOBIA; rabies canina, dread of water with convulsions, resulting from the bite of a mad dog.

HYDROPTHALMIA; dropsy of the eye.

HYDROPS; dropsy.

HYDRO RACHITIS; dropsy of the spine.

HYDROSARCA; anasarca.

HYDROSARCOCELE; a schirrous testicle complicated with hydrocele.

HYDROTHORAX; dropsy in the chest.

HYDRURETS; compounds of hydrogen with metals.

HYGEIA; health.

HYGEINE; art of preserving health.

HYGROLOGY; description of the fluids of the body.

HYMEN; a semilunar membrane at the entrance of the vagina; not universally present.

HYOGLOSSUS; a muscle of the tongue.

HYOIDES; a bone at the root of the tongue.

HYOSCIAMUS NIGER; henbane.

HYPER; prefix to acids, denoting excess of oxidation.

HYPO; in like manner denotes the lowest proportion of oxidation.

HYPERCATHARSIS; excessive purging.

HYPERÆMIA; vascular engorgement, injection of blood-vessels.

HYPERÆSTHESIS; excessive sensibility.

HYPEREMESIS; excessive vomiting.

HYPERENDOSMOSE; acute or intense inflammation.

HYPERTROPHY; morbid growth or enlargement of an organ.

HYPEROXYMURIATIC ACID; chloric acid.

HYPNOTIC; anodyne, narcotic, soporific.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS; vapors or low spirits, melancholy, often degenerating into insanity.

HYPOCHONDRIUM; region under the false ribs, right and left.

HYPOGASTRIUM; lower part of the abdomen, below the umbilical and above the pubic regions.

HYPOGASTRIC; name of glands, vessels and plexus of nerves in the hypogastric region.

HYPOGLOSSAL; lingual or ninth pair of nerves.

HYPOPYON; } pus in the anterior chamber of
HYPOPYUM; } the eye.

HYPOSPADIAS; malformation of the penis, urethra opening on the under surface of the penis.

HYPOTHESIS; a theory, or speculation.

HYSTERA; the uterus.

HYSTERALGIA; pain in the womb.

HYSTERIA; a spasmodic disease, frequently dependent on some uterine irregularity.

HYSTERITIS; inflammation of the womb.

HYSTEROCELE; } hernia of the womb, pro-
HYSTEROPTOSIS; } lapsus.

HYSTEROTOMY; the Cæsarean section.

HYSTEROTOMY VAGINAL; incision in the os tincæ or wall of the uterus made through the vagina.

I.

IATRALEPTIC; method of curing diseases by external friction.

IATROS; a physician.

ICE; glacies.

ICELAND MOSS; lichen islandicus, mucilaginous.

ICHOR; any thin acrid discharge.

ICHTHYOCOLLA; isinglass, fish glue.

ICHTHYOSIS CORNEA; fish skin, horny excrescences from the epidermis, tumors.

ICTERUS; jaundice, a bilious disease attended with yellowness of the skin and eyes.

ICTERUS ALBUS; chlorosis.

ICTERUS INFANTUM; congenital jaundice.

ICTERODES; a morbid state of complexion resembling jaundice, ascribed to the capillaries of the skin, vicariously performing the function of the liver.

IDIO MIASMA; human effluvia, exhalation from human decomposition or excrements.

IDIO KOINO MIASMA; exhalation from a mixture of both animal and vegetable decomposition.

IDIOPATHIC; primary or original disease, not symptomatic.

IDIOSYNCRACY; any morbid singularity of constitution.

IDIOT; a congenital imbecile.

IGNIS; fire.

IGNIS CALIDUS; intensely violent inflammation.

IGNIS FRIGIDUS; sphacelus.

IGNIS PERSICUS; carbuncle, shingles.

IGNIS SACER; } erysipelas, St.

IGNIS SANCTI ANTONII; } Anthony's fire.

IGNITION; heated to redness.

ILEUM; the third and longest of the smaller intestines, also the largest bone of the pelvis, ilium.

ILEUS; colic in the smaller intestines.

ILIUM; the superior bone of the pelvis on each side, the largest division of the os innominatum.

ILIAC PASSION; inverted peristaltic motion of the intestines.

ILIAC REGION; the sides of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips.

ILIAC ; muscles, vessels, nerves, &c., of the thigh.

ILIOCOLIC VALVE; separating the smaller from the larger intestines.

ILIO-PECTINEAL LINE ; part of the brain of the pelvis.

ILLUSION ; hallucination.

IMBIBITION ; absorption, endosmose.

IMMEDIATE AUSCULTATION ; applying the ear directly to the chest, without using the stethoscope, often preferable.

IMMEDIATE PERCUSSION ; striking the walls of the chest without using the pleximeter, often preferred.

IMMOBILITY ; stiffness, as of a joint in ankylosis.

IMMOVABLE APPARATUS ; covering bandages and splints, as applied in fractures with starch or dextrine.

IMPERFORATE ; congenital closure of any natural opening.

IMPERVIOUS ; impassable, as the closure of any vessel or natural canal.

IMPETIGINES ; pustular eruptions upon the skin.

IMPONDERABLES ; without weight, as light, electricity, &c.

IMPOTENCE ; generative disability.

IMPREGNATION ; act of fecundation on the part of the male.

IMPULSE DIASTOLIC ; back stroke of the heart.

IMPULSION ; onward flow of fluids, as of the blood.

- INCARNATION ; process of granulation.
- INCANDESCENCE ; glowing appearance of heated bodies.
- INCANTATION ; a charm or amulet, superstitiously used as a remedy.
- INCARCERATION ; strangulation, as in hernia or intus-susceptio.
- INCINERATION ; reduced to ashes by burning.
- INCISORES ; cutting or fore teeth.
- INCISION ; a wound made with a scalpel or bistoury, as in surgical operations.
- INCISED WOUND ; a clean cut, as with a knife or other sharp cutting instrument.
- INCOMBUSTIBLE ; incapable of being burned, as is the case with asbestos, &c.
- INCOMPATIBLES ; medicines which decompose each other, and therefore cannot be mixed either in or out of the stomach.
- INCOMPLETE ; applied to bubonocoele, when the hernia does not protrude through the abdominal ring.
- INCONTINENCE ; inability to retain urine, or other natural evacuation, as in paralysis of the sphincters ; involuntary discharges.
- INCORPORATION ; thorough admixture, as in compounding medicines.
- INCREMENT ; increase, growth.
- INCUBATION ; hatching, slow development of the disease.
- INCUBUS ; night-mare.
- INCUS ; an anvil, one of the small bones of the internal ear.
- INDEX ; the forefinger.
- INDICATOR ; a muscle of the forefinger.

INDICATION ; circumstance pointing out a particular remedy or course of treatment as either allowable or otherwise.

INDICUM ; indigo.

INDIES ; daily, every day, used in prescriptions.

INDIGENOUS ; peculiar to a country, as diseases, plants, &c.

INDIGESTION ; dyspepsia.

INDOLENT ; applied to ulcers, &c., which are slow in their progress, and give but little pain.

INDURATION ; hardening of viscera by disease.

INERTIÆ VIS ; propensity in matter to remain at rest.

INFANTICIDE ; destruction of a child at the full period of birth or soon after, in contradistinction from fœticide.

INFARCTION ; obstruction as by a plug.

INFECTION ; morbid communicable matter, propagated through the atmosphere, as in epidemics, &c.

INFERNALIS LAPIS ; caustic potash.

INFERIOR ; name of certain muscles.

INFILTRATION ; extravasation of fluids into the cellular tissue, whether serous, sanguineous, purulent, tuberculous or gaseous.

INFINITESIMAL ; inconceivably minute, applied to doses of drugs employed in Homœopathic practice, by the disciples of Hahneman.

INFIRMARY ; a hospital.

INFLAMMABLE AIR ; hydrogen gas, formerly phlogisticated air.

INFLAMMATION ; heat, redness, pain, swelling and pulsation in a part, and may be either acute, sub-acute, or chronic ; common or specific, healthy or unhealthy ; phlegmonous, erysipelatous, or gangrenous ; external or internal, &c., &c.

INFLATION ; filled with air, distended with flatus.

INFLUENZA ; epidemic catarrh.

INFRA ; under, applied to certain muscles.

INFUNDE ; infuse.

INFUNDIBULUM ; a funnel, duct, or cavity in the brain, also a tube in the kidney.

INFUSION ; medicine prepared by steeping either in cold or hot water.

INGESTA ; solid food, any indigestible matter.

INGREDIENTS ; constituents of a compound.

INGUEN ; the groin.

INGUINAL ; belonging to the groin.

INGUINAL HERNIA ; bubonocoele.

INGUINAL LIGAMENT ; Poupart's ligament.

INGUINAL RING ; abdominal ring.

INHALATION ; act of inspiration, applied to vapors or gases, employed in pneumatic treatment.

INHALER ; an instrument, used for inhalation.

INION ; nape of the neck.

INJECTION ; a clyster.

INJICIATUR ENEMA ; let a clyster be injected ; used in prescriptions.

INNATE ; congenital.

INNERVATION ; function performed by the brain and nervous system.

INNOMINATA ARTERIA ; right branch of the aorta.

INNOMINATUM; nameless, this is applied to diverse parts of the body, irregular or shapeless.

INNOMINATUM OS; union of the ilium, ischium and pubic bones of the pelvis.

INOCULATION; the insertion of any contagious virus under the cuticle, thus bringing it into contact with the absorbents.

INORGANIC; the mineral kingdom with all its variety of objects is thus distinguished.

INOSCULATION; union of the extremities of blood-vessels, &c.

INSALIVATION; mixture of the food with saliva in mastication.

INSANITY; mania, mental derangement.

INSERTION; attachment of the extremity of a muscle or tendon to the part which it moves.

INSIPID; tasteless.

INSOLATION; exposure to the sun, coup de soleil, a disease of the brain, known as a stroke of the sun.

INSOLUBILITY; resisting the action of the solvents.

INSPIRATION; act of receiving air into the lungs.

INSPISSATION; thickening, boiling down as in making extracts, &c.

INSTINCTIVE MOTIONS; involuntary actions resulting from stimuli to certain nerves, or by the reflex function, as closing of the eyelids, and sphincters, respiration, sneezing, vomiting, &c.

INSTRUMENTAL LABOR; parturition requiring the use of the forceps or other instruments to effect delivery.

INSULATION; communication cut off, as in electricity.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE; physiology in its application to pathology, therapeutics, and hygiene.

INSUFFLATION; act of blowing air into any cavity, as in the attempt to inflate the lungs of still-born children.

INTEGRAL PARTS; the particles of a substance mechanically divided, which retain the same nature, however small.

INTEGUMENTS; skin and subjacent cellular membrane.

INTERARTICULAR; between the joints.

INTERCOSTAL; between the ribs.

INTERCURRENT; sporadic, applied to certain irregularities of the pulse.

INTERMISSION; time intervening between the paroxysms of periodical disease.

INTERMITTENT FEVER; alternate paroxysms of fever, returning at regular periods, with apyrexia, or intervals of the entire absence of fever; and may be either quotidian, tertian, or quartan; double and triple, duplicate or triplicate, of both tertian and quartan, &c.

INTEROSSEOUS; muscle, ligament, vessels, &c., between the bones, as in the forearm and leg.

INTERSTITIAL GESTATION; extra-uterine fœtation occurring among the interstitial elements of the uterus.

INTERSPINALES; } muscles of the
INTERTRANSVERSALES; } spine.

INTERVAL; the period intervening between the paroxysms of intermittent or periodic disease.

INTERVERTEBRAL; structures found between the vertebræ, ligamentous and cartilaginous.

INTESTINES; the bowels.

INTESTINAL CANAL; comprising the duodenum, jejunum, ileum, cæcum, colon, and rectum.

INTOLERANCE; applied to the state of the eye, which will not endure light; and to the stomach, which will not bear medicine or food, &c.

INTRA, within; }
INTER, between; } used as prefixes.

INTROSUSCEPTION; } a portion of intestine
INTUSSUSCEPTION; } falling into another,
INVAGINATION; } and becoming strangulated, vulgarly called a knot in the gut.

INTUMESCENT; external swelling.

INULÆ RADIX; elecampane, a medicinal plant.

INVALID; valetudinarian.

INVERSIO UTERI; an inversion of the womb.

INVERSIO PALPABRÆ; entropium.

INVOLUCRUM; enveloping membrane.

IODIC ACID; iodine and oxygen.

IODINE; a crystalized solid found in sea-water, or other marine production, easily volatilized to a violet colored vapor, the basis of numerous medicinal preparations.

IODIDES; } compounds of iodine, with various
IODURETS; } metallic and non-metallic bodies.

IPECACUANA ; an emetic root, yielding the alkaloid emetine.

IRIDITOMIA ; operation for artificial pupil, by *incision*.

IRIDECTOMIA ; operation by *excision* for artificial pupil.

IRIDO-DIALYSIS ; operation for artificial pupil by *separation*.

IRIDIUM ; a metal.

IRIS ; fibres of the choroid, forming the pupil ; rainbow, ringworm.

IRITIS ; inflammation of the iris.

IRON ; ferrum.

IRON-FILINGS ; limatura ferri.

IRON-RUST ; rubigo ferri.

IRREDUCIBLE ; incurable dislocations and fractures ; also hernia which cannot be reduced by the taxis.

IRREGULAR ; erratic, not uniform.

IRRIGATION ; perseveringly keeping a part wet, as with cold water.

IRRITABILITY ; contractility of living solids, when stimuli are applied.

IRRITATION ; the effect of stimuli.

ISCHIATICA ; neuralgic or rheumatic pain about the hip, sciatica.

ISCHIOCELE ; rupture between the sacrum and ischium.

ISCHIUM ; lower bone of the pelvis, belonging to the os innominatum.

ISCHURIA ; difficult micturition.

ISINGLASS ; ichthyocolla.

ISOCHRONOUS; occurring at equal periods of time, as the pulsations at the heart, corresponding to those in the arteries, and vice versâ.

ISOMORPHOUS; similarity of form, applied to analogous crystals.

ISOMERIC; similarity of atomic proportions.

ISOTHERMAL; corresponding in temperature.

ISSUE; artificial ulcer for curative purposes.

ISTHMUS; narrow passage, as the fauces, &c.

ITCH; scabies, psora, an infectious eruption.

ITCH, BAKERS'; appearing on the back of the hand in bakers, and those who work in flour or dry powders.

ITCH, GROCERS'; arising from the irritation of sugar upon the skin.

ITCH, BRICKLAYERS'; produced by handling lime.

ITER AD INFUNDIBULUM; passage from the third ventricle of the brain.

J.

JACTATION; } tossing about, extreme rest-
JACTITATION; } lessness.

JALAP; convolvulus, a purgative root.

JALAPINE; its alkaloid, or active principle.

JAMES'S POWDER; pulvis antimonialis, a combination of the oxide of antimony and phosphate of lime.

JAMESTOWN WEED; datura stramonium.

JANITOR; the pyloric orifice of the stomach.

JANITRIX; the vena porta.

- JASMINUM OFFICINALE; jessamine, the yellow flowers afford an essential oil.
- JATROPHA CURCAS; ricinus major, physic nuts, yielding an oil resembling the oleum ricini in its effects.
- JATROPHA MULTIFIDA; seeds called purging-nuts and yield a similar oil.
- JATROPHA ELASTICA; caoutchouc tree.
- JATROPHA MANIHOT; cassada or cassava.
- JAUNDICE; a disease attended with yellow discoloration of the skin and eyes, dependent on obstruction in the biliary secretion.
- JECUR; the liver.
- JECUR UTERINUM; the placenta.
- JEJUNUM; empty, the second of the smaller intestines.
- JEJUNITAS; hunger.
- JELLY; gelatine.
- JERUSALEM OAK; cheropodium anthelminticum.
- JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE; helianthus tuberosus.
- JESUITS' BARK; cinchona, Peruvian bark.
- JOINT; any articulation.
- JOINT, STIFF; ankylosis.
- JUGALE OS; malar or zygomatic bone.
- JUGAL PROCESS; zygomatic process of the temporal bone.
- JUGAL SUTURE; uniting the malar bone with the upper jaw.
- JUGLANS CINEREA; butternut, bark used medicinally.
- JUGLANS REGIA; walnut, the green rind medicinal.

JUGULAR VEINS ; external and internal, the latter the large veins of the neck descending in the sheath of the carotid arteries.

JUGULUM ; the throat.

JUGUM PENIS ; instrument for compressing the urethra, used in incontinence.

JUJUBE ; fruit of *Rhamnus zizyphus*.

JUJUBE PASTE ; a sweet confection of jujube.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS ; a tree, the wood, berries, and gum, are used in medicine.

JUNIPERUS LYCIA ; a plant yielding the true frankincense.

JUNIPERUS SABINÆ ; } savin, the leaves

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA ; } employed in medicine.

JURISPRUDENCE ; forensic or legal medicine.

JUVANS ; any auxiliary remedy.

JUVENTUS ; adolescence.

K.

KAJEPUT ; cajeput.

KALI ; the plant yielding potash on burning.

KALICUM HYDRAS ; caustic potash.

KALIUM IODATUM ; hydriodate of potash.

KELP ; barilla, soda from the ashes of seaweed.

KEDRIA TERRESTRIS ; Barbadoes tar.

KELOID ; cancrroid tumor.

KERATONYXIS ; couching, by inserting the needle through the cornea, for cataract.

KERMES MINERAL ; golden sulphuret of antimony.

- KEY; an instrument used in extracting teeth.
KIDNEYS; the two glandular bodies in the lumbar region, which secrete the urine.
KIESTEINE; } pellicle on the urine of a preg-
KYESTEIN; } nant female.
KING'S EVIL; scrofula was anciently so called, because it was supposed curable by the tactus regalis.
KINA; cinchona.
KININUM; quinine.
KINIC ACID; obtained from yellow cinchona bark.
KINATES; salts of kinic acid.
KINO; a red astringent gum.
KNEEPAN; patella, a small round and flat bone.
KORE; the pupil of the eye.
KNOT; surgeon's knot made by passing the thread twice through the same noose, a double knot.
KELOIDES; a species of dermoid tumor, a cutaneous cancer.
KOINO MIASMATA; malaria, exhalation from putrefying vegetables, marsh effluvia.
KREOSOTE; creosote, an extract obtained from pyroligneous acid, or any of the tars.
KORETOMIA; operation by incision for artificial pupil.
KRAMERIA; rhatany root.
KYLLOSIS; talipes, club-foot.

L.

- LABIA; lips.
LABIA LEPORINA; hare-lip.

LABIA PUDENDI; external lateral protuberances of the vulva.

LABIAL; arteries, &c., of the lips.

LABORATORY; place for chemical operations.

LABOR; parturition.

LABYRINTH; second cavity of the ear.

LAC; milk.

LACCA; gum shell-lac.

LACERUM; name of foramina in the skull.

LACERATION; tearing, applied to wounds, and to the tearing of the perineum, as in difficult labour.

LACHRYMAL; structures concerned in the secretion and transmission of the tears.

LACTATION; secretion of milk.

LACTEALS; absorbent vessels of the lymphatic system.

LACTIC ACID; obtained from milk.

LACTINE; sugar of milk.

LACTIFEROUS; vessels carrying milk.

LACTIFUGE; medicines which check the secretion of milk.

LACTUCARIUM; lettuce opium, inspissated juice of the lettuce.

LACUNÆ; furrows from small glands.

LÆDENTIA; all hurtful or morbid causes.

LAGOSTOMA; congenital hare-lip.

LAMBDOIDAL; name of suture between the parietal and occipital bones of the skull.

LAMELLAR; arrangement of the cellular tissue.

LAMINATED; foliated structure, as of the bones.

LANCET; cutting instrument used in venesection, whether spring or thumb lancet.

LANCINATING; sharp, shooting pains.

LANGUOR; debility, relaxation.

LANTHANUM; a metal.

LAPIS; a stone.

LAPIS INFERNALIS; caustic potash.

LAPIS CALAMINARIS; carbonate of zinc.

LAPIS PHILOSOPHORUM; the fanciful philosopher's stone sought by alchemy.

LAPPULA HEPATICA; agrimony.

LARD; adeps suillæ, axungia porcini.

LARYNGEAL; nerves, vessels, &c., of the larynx.

LARYNGITIS; inflammation of the larynx.

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS; thymus asthma of infancy.

LARYNGOTOMY; incision into the larynx.

LARYNX; the top of the windpipe, including the organs of voice.

LASSITUDE; debility, languor.

LATA LIGAMENTA; broad ligaments.

LATENT; occult, hidden.

LATERI DOLENTI; to the pained side, in prescriptions.

LATERITIOUS; red sediment of the urine.

LATISSIMUS COLLI; platysma myoides.

LATISSIMUS DORSI; broad and thin muscle of the back.

LAUDANUM; tincture of opium.

LAURUS CAMPHORIFERA; camphor-tree.

LAURUS CINNAMOMUM; cinnamon-tree.

LAURUS SASSAFRAS; sassafras-tree.

LAVEMENT; a fomentation, a clyster.

LAVANDULA SPICA; lavender.

LAXATIVE; gentle purgative.

LAXITY; want of firmness.

LAZARETTO ; lazarus-house for disinfecting persons and goods from contagious diseases.

LEAD ; plumbum.

LEECH ; hirudo.

LEEK ; allium porrum.

LEMON ; citrus medica, the peel of the fruit aromatic.

LENS ; the crystalline body of the eye, transparent in health, opaque in cataract.

LENTICULAR ; a variety of cataract, the body of the lens being opaque, and may be either hard, soft, caseous, gelatinous, or milky.

LENITIVE ; applied to gentle remedies.

LENTOR ; viscosity of the animal fluids.

LEONTIASIS ; a lepra of the face.

LEONTONDON TARAXACUM ; dandelion.

LEONURUS CARDIACA ; motherwort.

LEOPARD'S BANE ; arnica montana.

LEPRA ; the leprosy, many varieties.

LEPOIDES ; dermoid tumors, a scaly, rough and bark-like crust on the skin.

LEPORINA LABIA ;
LEPORINUM ROSTRUM ; } hare-lip.

LEPUS ; the hare.

LESION ; any hurt or injury, disease of structure.

LETHARGY ; continued sleep or stupor.

LETTUCE ; lactuca.

LEUCOMA ; albugo, white speck on the eye.

LEUCOPHLEGOMATIC ; a white flabby tumefaction of the body, depraved habit.

LEUCORRHŒA ; fluor albus, whites.

LEVATOR ; name of numerous muscles.

LEVER ; technical name of the vectis, an obstetrical instrument.

LEVIGATION; grinding with some fluid in a mortar.

LIBIDO; desire, necessity, as libido urinæ, &c.

LIBRA; a pound weight of 12 oz. ; a pint.

LICHEN; liverwort, also a papular cutaneous eruption.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS; Iceland moss, a mucilaginous vegetable.

LICHEN ROCCELLA; litmus, a plant yielding this dye.

LIGAMENT; inelastic tendinous cord.

LIGATION; securing an artery by ligature.

LIGATURE; a bandage or cord.

LIGNUM; wood.

LILIUM CANDIDUM; white lily.

LIME; an oxide of calcium.

LIME WATER; solution of lime.

LIMOSIS; hunger.

LIMATURA; filings or raspings, as of metals.

LIMON; lemon, citrus medica.

LINEA ALBA; a white tendinous line, extending from the epigastrium to the pubis.

LINEA ASPERA; the rough projection upon the femur posteriorly, giving attachment to muscles.

LINEÆ SEMILUNARES; lines forming the outer margin of the recti muscles of the abdomen.

LINEÆ SEMICIRCULARES; lines on each side of the linea alba, formed by the abrupt termination of the fibres of the abdominal muscles.

LINEÆ TRANSVERSALES; lines crossing the recti muscles of the abdomen.

LINEÆ INNOMINATA; } part of the brim
LINEÆ ILIO PECTINEA; } of the pelvis.

LINEAR FRACTURES; those in which the fragments are scarcely separated.

LINGUA; the tongue.

LINGUAL NERVES; ninth pair or hypoglossal.

LINIMENT; a fluid ointment for friction.

LINSEED; *linum usitatissimum*.

LINT; scraped linen used in dressing wounds.

LINUM; lint or flax.

LINUM CATHARTICUM; purging flax.

LINUM USITATISSIMUM; linseed, common flax.

LIPOMA; hypertrophy, adipose tumor.

LIPPITUDO; inflammation of the tarsi of the eye-lids.

LIQUEFACTION; a solid becoming a fluid.

LIQUOR; technical name of many compound fluids, the base of which is water or alcohol.

LIQUOR AMNII; water surrounding the fœtus in utero.

LIQUOR SANGUINIS; fluid element in the blood.

LIQUORICE; *glycyrrhiza*, root and extract.

LIRIODENDRON; tulip tree, bark medicinal.

LIRIODENDRIN; its alkaloid.

LITHAGOGUES; medicines for the relief of stone in the bladder.

LITHARGE; preparations of lead, semifused oxide.

LITHATE; urate, compound of lithic acid.

LITHECSTACY; lithotomy by dilating the neck of the bladder.

LITHIC ACID; found in urinary calculi; uric acid.

LITHIUM; one of the metals.

LITHONTRIPTIC; a solvent of stone in the bladder.

LITHONTRIPTOR; instrument for crushing calculi.

LITHONTRIPSY; operation of crushing stone in the bladder.

LITHOTRITY; operation of piercing or drilling stones in the bladder, and thus breaking them to pieces.

LITHOTOMY; cutting for stone in the bladder.

LITMUS; a blue pigment, used by chemists for detecting free acids, lichen roccella.

LIVER; hepar, largest gland of the body, secreting the bile.

LIVER OF SULPHUR; sulphuret of potash.

LIVID; purplish discoloration of the skin.

LIXIVIUM; ley, any saline solution.

LOBE; a division of an organ, as of the liver, &c.

LOBE OF THE EAR; } inferior extremity of
LOBULE; } the external ear.

LOBELIA INFLATA; Indian tobacco, an emetic.

LOBELIA SYPHILITICA; ranunculus virginianus.

LOBULUS SPIGELII; little lobe of the liver, near the spine, and projecting like a nipple between the cardia and the vena cava.

LOCAL; diseases are thus called which are confined to a part, and do not involve the general system;—remedies applied externally are local or topical.

LOCHIA; flow of blood from the womb after parturition, vulgarly the cleansings.

LOCHRORRHAGIA ; excessive lochial discharge.

LOCKED JAW ; trismus, tetanus, a spasmodic disease.

LOCOMOTION ; } faculty of transporting the
LOCOMOTIVITY ; } body from place to place.

LONGISSIMUS DORSI ; muscle of the back.

LONGISSIMUS FEMORIS ; sartorius muscle.

LOGWOOD ; hæmatoxylon campechianum.

LOINS ; lumbar regions, lower part of the back, right and left of the lumbar vertebræ.

LONGUS ; name of muscles.

LONGUS COLLI ; muscle of the neck, rotates the head.

LOTION ; a wash.

LOXARTHUS ; a deformed joint without dislocation, as club foot, &c.

LOXIAS ; torticollis, wry neck.

LUBRICATE ; to oil a part, as a joint.

LUCID ; intervals between paroxysms of insanity.

LUES VENEREA ; syphilis.

LUMBAGO ; rheumatic pain in the loins.

LUMBAR ; muscles, nerves, &c., of the loins.

LUMBAR ABSCESS ; psoas abscess.

LUMBARIS EXTERNUS ; quadratus lumborum.

LUMBARIS INTERNUS ; psoas magnus.

LUMBRICALES ; muscles of the metacarpus and metatarsus, &c., in the hand and foot.

LUMBRICI ; round worms of the intestines.

LUMEN ; calibre of bloodvessels.

LUNARE ; a bone of the carpus.

LUNAR CAUSTIC ; nitrate of silver.

LUNES; menses.

LUNATIC; an insane person.

LUNGS; right and left vesicular organs of respiration occupying the thorax.

LUPIA; a wen, encysted tumor.

LUPULUS; the hop.

LUPULIN; alkaloid of the hop.

LUPUS; noli me tangere, a tuberculous ulceration often destroying the nose, face, &c.

LUSUS NATURÆ; a monster.

LUTE; a compound paste or cement for closing retorts, &c., in chemical operations.

LUXATION; dislocation.

LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS; bugle weed.

LYMPH; thin animal fluid in thoracic duct.

LYMPH CATARACT; spurious cataract.

LYMPHATICS; vessels carrying lymph.

LYSSA CANINA; hydrophobia.

LYTHARGE; calcined lead.

LYTTA VESICATORIA; Spanish fly, cantharides.

LYTTA VITTATA; potatoe fly, vesicatory.

M.

M.; misce, mix or incorporate, also manipulus, a handful; used in prescriptions.

MACERA; macerate.

MACERATION; softening in cold water.

MACIES INFANTUM; tabes mesenterica.

MACIS; mace, middle bark of nutmeg, aromatic.

MACROTRYS RACEMOSA; actæa, blacksnake root.

MACULÆ SPOTS; blemishes, marks.

MACULÆ MATERNÆ; mothers' spots, nævi-materni.

MAGISTRAL FORMULÆ; compound medicines, extemporaneously prepared.

MAGNESIA ALBA; oxide of magnesium, basis of Epsom salts, an earth.

MAGNESIA USTA; } burnt or calcined
MAGNESIA CALCINATA; } magnesia.

MAGNESIUM; metal, basis of magnesia.

MAGNI DEI DONUM; ancient name of Peruvian bark.

MAGRUMS; a severe form of chorea.

MAIZE; Indian corn.

MAJOR; greater.

MALA; the cheek.

MALARIA; putrid exhalation, infected atmosphere, marsh effluvia.

MALARUM OSSA; cheek bones.

MALAT; compounds of malic acid.

MAL D'ESTOMAC; cachexy, propensity for eating dirt.

MALIC; acid of apples.

MALFORMATION; defective, irregular or superfluous structure.

MALIGNANT; applied to congestive and putrid diseases, and to fevers of great violence.

MALLEABILITY; extensibility under the hammer, as in certain metals.

MALLEOLUS; the ankle, external and internal.

MALLEUS; } a small bone of the internal
MALLEOLUS; } ear, resembling a hammer.

MALPIGHIAN BODIES; dark points in the kidneys.

MALVA; common mallow.

MAMMA; the female breast.

MAMMALIA; animals which suckle their young.

MAMMARY; belonging to the mammæ, a branch of the axillary artery, &c.

MAMMIFORM; mastoid process of the temporal bone.

MAMMILLA; the nipple.

MANDRAKE; podophyllum peltatum.

MANE PRIMO; early in the morning, in prescriptions.

MANGANESE; a metal.

MANIA; insanity.

MANIPULATION; handling.

MANIPULUS; a handful.

MANNA; concrete juice of the Fraxinus ornus, a species of ash tree, a laxative.

MANUAL LABOR; delivery effected by the hand of the accoucheur.

MANUS; the hand, including the carpus, metacarpus, and the phalanges of the thumb and fingers.

MANUBRIUM; the handle of any instrument.

MANULUVIUM; a hand-bath.

MARASMUS; atrophy, wasting of flesh, emaciation.

MARJORAM; origanum.

MARMOR ALBUM; white marble or carbonate of lime.

MARRUBIUM VULGARE; common horehound.

MARSH MALLOW; althœa.

MARSH EFFLUVIA; miasmatic exhalation from putrefying vegetable matter as in marshes.

MARTIS LIMATURA PREPARATA ; prepared iron filings.

MASSETER ; muscle of the lower jaw.

MASSICOT ; protoxide of lead.

MASTICATION ; chewing.

MASTODYNIA ; neuralgic pain in the mamma.

MASTODYNIA APOSTEMOSA ; abscess in the mamma.

MASTOID ; muscles, foramina, process, &c., of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

MASTURBATION ; onanism, manual excitement of the genital organs.

MATER ; mother, membranes of the brain, dura and pia mater.

MATERIA MEDICA ; medicines and their combinations.

MATERIA ALIMENTARIA ; articles used in diet.

MATRIX ; the womb.

MATRICARIA ; mother wort.

MATTRASS ; a chemical utensil.

MATURATION ; ripening.

MAXILLA ; the jaw, upper and lower.

MAXILLARY ; bones, muscles, arteries, &c., of the jaws.

MAXIMUM ; greatest, the highest dose.

MAY APPLE ; podophyllum peltatum.

MEASLES ; rubeola, an epidemic eruptive fever.

MEATUS ; any canal, passage or orifice.

MEATUS URINARIUS ; orifice of the urethra.

MECHANICAL ; applied to medical agents, which act mechanically, non-chemicals.

MECONIC ; an acid, found to be a constituent of opium.

MECONINE ; an active principle or alkaloid discovered in opium.

MECONIUM ; the fæces contained in the intestines of a fœtus, and passing off after birth.

MEDIAN ; vessels and nerve, &c., in the arm.

MEDIAN LINE ; an imaginary line drawn vertically through the body.

MEDIASTINUM ; septum between the lungs, dividing the thorax beneath the sternum.

MEDIATE AUSCULTATION ; the employment of the stethoscope in listening to the sounds of the lungs, heart, &c.

MEDIATE PERCUSSION ; using a pleximeter upon the walls of the chest, in percussing.

MEDICAMENT ; any remedy.

MEDICUS ; a physician.

MEDULLA ; the marrow in the bones.

MEDULLA OBLONGATA ; superior portion of the spinal cord uniting it with the base of the brain.

MEDULLA SPINALIS ; the spinal marrow.

MEDULLARY ; the white substance of the brain as distinguished from the cortical or cineritious portion.

MEDULLARY TUMORS ; resembling the brain in structure, encephaloid.

MEGRIM ; hemicrania.

MEIBOMIAN ; glands of the eye-lids, opening by numerous ducts upon the tarsus of each lid.

MEL ; honey.

MELALEUCA CAJEPUTI ; plant yielding cajeput oil.

MELÆNA ; black discharges.

MELÆNA CRUENTA ; black vomit.

MELANCHOLIA; hypochondriasis, insanity.

MELANOSIS; black morbid deposits as in tumors, or pulmonary tubercles.

MELISSA OFFICINALIS; common balm, or balm mint.

MELISSA NEPETA; catmint, catnip.

MELOE VESICATORIUS; Spanish fly, lytta, ordinary basis of epispastic plaster.

MEMBRANE; a net-work of fibres.

MEMBRANES; tissues of the body, as mucous, serous, cellular and fibrous, &c.

MEMBRANA TYMPANI; dividing the external from the internal ear, drum of the ear.

MEMBRANA PITUITARIA; } lining the
MEMBRANA SCHNEIDERIAN; } cavities of
the nose, &c.

MEMBRANA PUPILLARIS; a peculiarity of the fœtal eye, disappearing before birth.

MENINGES; membranes, as of the brain.

MENINGITIS; inflammation of the membranes of the brain, a furious form of frenzy.

MENORRHAGIA; excessive menstruation.

MENORRHAGIA ALBA; fluor albus, leucorrhœa.

MENSES; } monthly flow of women,
MENSTRUATION; } catamenia.

MENSTRUUM; any solvent, or vehicle.

MENTHA; common mint.

MENTHA PIPERITA; peppermint.

MENTHA PULEGIUM; pennyroyal.

MENTHA VIRIDIS; spearmint, &c.

MENTAL; belonging to the chin.

MENTAGRA; eruption about the chin.

MEPHITIC; any suffocating vapor.

MERCURIAL; effect of mercury, containing mercury.

MERCURY; quicksilver.

MEROCELE; crural hernia.

MESENTERIC; belonging to the mesentery.

MESENTERY; membrane uniting the intestines, &c.

MESIAL LINE; middle.

MESOCOLON; membrane of the colon.

MESOTRIA; affecting the parenchyma of the excrement system.

METACARPUS; between the wrist and fingers.

METALLIC TINKLING; sound of morbid respiration, like striking a vessel of metal or glass.

METASTASIS; translation of disease to another organ, or distant part of the body.

METATARSUS; between the ankle and toes.

METEOROLOGY; science of atmospheric phenomena.

METHODE NUMERIQUE; numerical method of studying disease by statistics, &c.

METRA; the uterus.

METROSCOPE; instrument for measuring the os uteri.

METRITIS; inflammation of the womb, hysteritis.

METRORRHAGIA; uterine hemorrhage.

MEZEREON; a medicinal plant.

MIASMA; any morbid effluvium.

MIASMA MARSH; exhalation from marshy grounds.

MICA; Muscovy glass, a mineral in thin plates, used in Russia for window panes.

MICA PANIS; crumbs of bread, used in prescriptions.

MICTURITION; urination.

MIDRIF; diaphragm, muscle dividing the thorax from the abdominal cavity.

MIDWIFERY; the art of aiding and facilitating child-birth.

MILIARY; name of an eruptive fever.

MILK LEG; phlegmasia alba dolens, phlebitis occurring after parturition.

MILK SICKNESS; the trembles, a peculiar infectious disease.

MIMOSA NILOTICA; acacia vera, gum arabic.

MINDERERUS SPIRITUS; a febrifuge, liquid acetate of ammonia.

MINERAL; a metal either united to its ore, or calcined, any inorganic substance.

MINERAL ALKALI; native carbonate of soda.

MINERAL WATERS; impregnated with minerals, whether carbonated, sulphuretted, saline or chalybeate.

MINERALOGY; science which treats of inorganic substances.

MINIM; a drop, sixtieth part of a fluid drachm.

MINIMUM; the least, the smallest dose.

MINIUM; red or calcined lead, cinnabar, or deutoxide.

MISANTHROPE; morbid love of solitude.

MISCARRIAGE; expulsion of the fœtus in the earlier months of pregnancy.

MISCE; mix, used in prescriptions.

MISTURA; a mixture.

MITRAL; name of the left auriculo ventricular valves of the heart, episcopal.

MITTATUR SANGUINIS ; let blood be drawn,
used in prescriptions.

MITTE ; send.

MOBILITY ; excessive nervous susceptibility.

MODO PRÆSCRIPTO ; in the manner directed.

MODUS OPERANDI ; way in which medicines
act, whether mechanically or chemically, &c.

MOLAR ; name of grinding teeth.

MOLE ; a false conception, and may be either
hydatids, fleshy moles or false germ.

MOLECULE ; a minute atom.

MOLLITIES OSSIUM ; morbid softening of the
bones.

MOLLITIES CEREBRI ; ramolissement of the
brain.

MOMORDICA ELATERIUM ; wild or squirt-
ing cucumber.

MOMORDICA BALSAMINA ; balsam apple.

MOLYBDENUM ; a metal.

MONOGRAPH ; a treatise on some special topic,
or peculiar class of diseases.

MONOMANIA ; insanity, only upon some sin-
gle subject.

MONORCHIS ; having but one testicle.

MONS VENERIS ; the pubic prominence in
women.

MONSTER ; } unnatural formation of a
MONSTROSITY ; } fœtus.

MONTHLY COURSES ; catamenial discharge
of females.

MORBID ; diseased.

MORBID ANATOMY ; that which treats of
the alterations of structure resulting from dis-
ease.

MORBILLOUS OPHTHALMIA; resulting from the measles.

MORBUS; a disease.

MORBUS CŒRULEUS; blue disease; discoloration of the skin in malformations of the heart, &c.

MORE SOLITO; in the usual manner.

MORGAGNIAN CATARACT; milk cataract, a rare form of opacity in the lens.

MORPHIA; } alkaloid combined with meconic
MORPHIUM; } acid in opium, its most active
MORPHINE; } narcotic principle.

MORT DE CHIEN; dog's death, the cholera has been so termed.

MORTAR; a strong vessel, in which drugs are pulverized by a pestle.

MORTIFICATION; death of a part.

MORUS NIGRA; mulberry tree, bark of the root, a vermifuge.

MOSCHUS; musk, an animal product obtained from near the anus of a species of deer, antispasmodic.

MOSS, ICELAND; lichen Islandicus.

MOSS, IRISH; fucus, crispus, &c.

MOTOR; } nerves upon which voluntary mo-
MOTORY; } tion depends.

MOTHERWORT; Leonurus cardiaca, matricaria.

MOXA; a cone or cylinder of cotton, wool, &c., applied to the skin, and fired, combustion being hastened by a blow-pipe, and an issue thus formed.

MUCIC ACID; obtained from sugar of milk.

MUCILAGE; any viscid gum in solution.

MUCOCELE; } hernia of the lachrymal sac,

MYXOCELE; } containing tears and mucus.

MUCUS; a slimy matter on certain membranes.

MUCOUS; containing mucilage, also one of the tissues of the body.

MULIEBRÆ; female organs of generation.

MULIERATUS; one having the testes in the abdomen.

MULTIFIDIAS; certain muscles of the spine.

MUMPS; parotiditis.

MURIATE; compound of muriatic acid.

MURIATIC ACID; spirits of salt, marine acid, hydrochloric acid.

MURMUR RESPIRATORY; sound of the air passing through the bronchial tubes and air-cells in respiration; when distinct, called vesicular, and in children, puerile.

MUSCULAR; abounding in fibre.

MUSCLE; a bundle of fibres.

MUSCULI PECTINATI; fibres within the auricles of the heart.

MUSHROOM; fungus.

MUSK; moschus, an animal secretion found near the anus of the musk-deer, antispasmodic.

MUSK, ARTIFICIAL; made of nitric acid and oil of amber.

MUSTARD; sinapis, valuable as a rubefacient.

MUTILATION; want of a member.

MYDRIASIS; dilated pupil.

MYELITIS; inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes.

MYLOHYOIDEUS; } muscles of the
MYLOHYOIDEUS GLOSSUS; } lower jaw and
tongue.

MYOIDES PLATYSMA; muscular expansion on the neck.

MYOLOGY; description of the muscles

MYOPIA; short-sightedness.

MYOSIS; unnatural contraction of the pupil.

MYOTOMY; cutting a muscle, dividing its fibres subcutaneously.

MYRISTICA MOSCHATA; tree yielding nutmeg and mace.

MYROXYLON PERUIFERUM; balsam Peru.

MYRRH; a gum resin, used medicinally.

MYRTIFORM; carunculæ, which remain after the laceration of the hymen.

MYRTUS PIMENTA; allspice, aromatic.

N.

NÆVUS MATERNUS; mother's mark, and may be either arterial, capillary, subcutaneous, varicose, or complicated.

NAPE OF THE NECK; nucha.

NAPHTHA; petroleum, pitch; that from wood, recently extolled as a remedy in phthisis.

NAPHTHALINE; a sequi-carburet of hydrogen, obtained by the distillation of coal-tar.

NARCOSIS; } stupor when the effect of nar-
NARCOTISM; } cotic drugs.

NARCOTIC; medicines which stupefy.

NARCOTINE; alkaloid combined with morphia in opium.

NARCEINE; new principle discovered in opium.

NARES; the nostrils.

NARES POSTERIORES; the apertures of the nasal cavities communicating with the pharynx.

NASAL; bones, cartilages, vessels, and nerves of the nose.

NATES; the buttocks, part of the corpora quadrangemina in the brain.

NATRON; native carbonate of soda.

NAUSEA; sickness of the stomach.

NAUSEA MARINA; sea-sickness.

NAUSEANT; applied to nauseating drugs.

NAVEL; umbilicus.

NAVEL STRING; funiculus umbilicalis, the funis.

NAVICULARE; a bone of the wrist and of the ankle, scaphoid.

NEBULA; cloud or speck in the cornea of the eye.

NECROLOGY; mortality.

NECROSCOPIC; }
NECROPSY; } post-mortem examination.

NECROSIS; death of a bone.

NEGRO CACHEXY; morbid appetite for dirt, characteristic of the negro, chlorosis.

NEPHROS; kidney.

NEPHRALGIA; acute pain in the kidney.

NEPHRITIS; inflammation of the kidney.

NEPHRITIS ALBUMINIENSIS; Bright's disease of the kidney.

NEPHROTOMY; cutting a stone out of the kidney.

NEPETA CATARIA; catmint, catnip, infusion medicinally used.

NERVES; white cords, elongations from the brain or spinal marrow, and distributed over the body, called cerebral, spinal, and respiratory.

NERVOUS; } diseases involving any portion
 NEUROSES; } of the nervous system, in-
 NEUROTICA; } cluding all spasmodic affec-
 tions and paralytic diseases, &c.

NERVINE; cordial, or anti-spasmodic remedy, appropriate to the nerves.

NERVOUS QUINSY; globus hystericus.

NETTLE-RASH; urticaria, an eruptive fever.

NEURALGIA; tic douloureux, inflammation of nerves, or their enveloping membranes.

NEURILEMA; the sheath investing the nerves.

NEUROMA; tumors upon nerves.

NEURON; a nerve.

NEUROLOGY; a description of the nerves.

NEUROTOMY; dissection or division of a nerve.

NEUTRAL SALTS; acids and alkalies, mutually saturated and in combination.

NEVUS MATERNUS; nævus, aneurism by anastomosis.

NICKEL; a scarce white metal.

NICOTIANA; tobacco.

NICOTIN; alkaloid of tobacco.

NICTATION; } morbid quivering of the eye-
 NICTITATION; } lids.

NIGHT-BLINDNESS; hemeralopia.

NIGHT-SHADE; solanum, a narcotic plant.

NIGHT-MARE; incubus.

NISUS FORMATIVUS; vita propria, peculiar vitality, resident in each organ, fitting it for its function.

NITRATE; } compounds of nitric and nitrous
NITRITE; } acids.

NITRIC ACID; aqua fortis.

NITRE; saltpetre.

NITRIC OXIDE; a deutoxide of nitrogen.

NITROGEN; azote, an element in the atmosphere.

NITROUS AIR; nitric oxide gas.

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID; aqua regia.

NOCTAMBULATIO; somnambulism, sleep-walking.

NODE; exostosis, a morbid excrescence upon certain bones from syphilis.

NOLI ME TANGERE; lupus, irritable fungous ulcers.

NOMENCLATURE; a systematic arrangement of the technical terms of any science.

NON-NATURALS; include diet, air, sleep, motion, exercise, the passions.

NORMAL; natural, healthy.

NOSOLOGY; classification and definition of diseases.

NOSTALGIA; morbid attachment to home.

NOSTRUM; quack medicine, secret remedy.

NOTHUS; false.

NOTHÆ COSTÆ; false ribs.

NUCHA; nape or hinder part of the neck.

NUCHÆ LIGAMENTUM; a ligament of the spine.

NUCLEUS; a kernel, central point around which a calculus is formed.

NUTRITION; nourishment, growth.

NUTMEG; fruit of myristica moschata.

NUX; a nut.

NUX MOSCHATA ; nutmeg.

NUX VOMICA ; strychnine, Indian snake-wood.

NYCTALOPIA ; night-vision.

NYMPHÆ ; internal labiæ of the vulva.

NYMPHOMANIA ; uterine furor, female libidinous propensities, a form of mania.

NYMPHOTOMY ; extirpation of diseased or enlarged clitoris or nymphæ.

O.

OAK ; quercus, bark astringent and tonic.

OATMEAL ; farina avenacea.

OBESITY ; corpulence, excess of fat, general or splanchnic ; the latter is chiefly in the omentum.

OBFUSCATION ; amaurosis.

OBLIQUE ; name of muscles, external and internal abdominal, &c.

OBLITERATION ; closure of a natural orifice or canal.

OBSTETRICIAN ; a practitioner of midwifery.

OBSTETRICS ; the science of midwifery.

OBSTETRIX ; a midwife, female practitioner.

OBSTIPATIO ; constipation.

OBSTIPUS ; stiff, awry, torticollis, caput obstipum, wry neck.

OBSTRUENT ; astringent.

OBTURATOR ; name of muscles, foramina, &c.

OCCIPITAL ; bone, muscles, vessels, nerves, &c., connected with the back part of the head.

OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS; muscle expanded under the scalp, and reaching from the occiput to the forehead.

OCCIPUT; posterior bone of the skull.

OCCLUSION; closure of a natural opening or canal, by being mechanically obstructed.

OCCULT; hidden, latent.

OCHRE; an ore of iron.

OCTARIUS; a pint, one-eighth of a gallon.

OCULAR; appertaining to the eye.

OCULIST; one who devotes special attention to diseases of the eye.

ODONTALGIA; tooth-ache.

ODONTIASIS; dentition, process of cutting the teeth.

ODONTOIDES; tooth-like, dentatus.

ŒDEMA; tumefaction, arising from serous effusion into the cellular membrane.

ŒSOPHAGUS; gullet, leading from the pharynx to the stomach.

ŒSOPHAGOTOMY; operation of opening the Œsophagus, as for the removal of a foreign body.

OFFAL; fæces.

OINTMENT; unguentum.

OFFICINAL; compound medicines kept ready for use, as directed in the pharmacopœia.

OLECRANON; end of the ulna, at the elbow.

OLEFIANT GAS; carburetted hydrogen.

OLEA EUROPÆA; the olive, whence olive-oil is obtained.

OLEUM; oil, and may be either fixed or volatile, the latter called essential oils.

OLFACTORY; nerves of smell.

OLIBANUM ; a gum-resin, frankincense.

OLIVE OIL ; sweet oil.

OLIVARIS CORPORA ; eminences in the medulla oblongata.

OMENTUM ; epiploon, caul, peritoneal apron covering the bowels.

OMNI BIDUO ; every two days.

OMNI BIHORIS ; every two hours.

OMNI HORA ; every hour.

OMNI MANE ; every morning.

OMNI NOCTE ; every night.

OMNI QUADRANTE HORÆ ; every quarter of an hour.

OMOS ; the shoulder.

OMO HYOIDES ; muscle of the neck.

OMPHALOCÉLE ; umbilical hernia.

OMPHALOS ; the navel.

ONANISM ; masturbation.

ONYCHIA ; whitlow, abscess near the nail of the finger.

ONYX ; unguis, a nail or hoof ; purulent speck in the eye.

OPACITY ; film on the cornea, lens, or other transparent tissue.

OPAQUE ; not transparent, applied to the sclerótica in contradistinction from the cornea.

OPHTHALMIA ; inflammation of the eyes, whether external, internal, catarrhal, purulent, scrophulous, rheumatic, variolous, morbillous or scarlatinous.

OPIATE ; composed of opium or other anodyne.

OPISTHOTONOS ; bent backward in tetanus.

OPIUM ; extract of poppy, *Papaver somniferum*.

- OPODELDOC ; compound of camphor, soap liniment, &c.
- OPPONENS POLLICIS ; muscle of the thumb.
- OPPRESSED ; labored respiration and circulation.
- OPTIC ; belonging to vision, nerves, &c., of the eye.
- OPTICS ; science of light and vision.
- ORBICULARIS ORIS ; muscle of the lips.
- ORBICULARIS PALPEBRARUM ; muscle of the eye-lids.
- ORBICULARE OS ; smallest bone of the body, found in the internal ear.
- ORBIT ; the cavity in which the eye is fixed.
- ORBITAR ; appertaining to the orbit.
- ORCHEA ; the scrotum.
- ORCHIS ; the testicle.
- ORCHOTOMY ; castration.
- ORCHITIS ; inflammation of the testicle, hernia humoralis.
- ORE ; native minerals containing metals, sulphurets, oxides and salts.
- ORGAN ; a part having a determinate office, as those of circulation, absorption, sensation, digestion, respiration, secretion, generation and the voice.
- ORGANIC ; products of vegetable or animal life ; applied to diseases of structure.
- ORGANISM ; vital organization.
- ORGANIZED ; endowed with life.
- ORGASM ; salacity, vehemency of venereal excitement.
- ORGASTICA ; affecting the orgasm.
- ORIFICE ; an aperture.

ORGEAT; syrup amygdalæ.

ORIGANUM; wild marjoram, common and sweet.

ORIGIN; the fixed point or commencement of any muscle.

ORPIMENT; yellow sulphuret of arsenic, king's yellow.

ORRIS; iris florentina, a sialagogue.

ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY; the removal of deformities by the new operations of tenotomy, myotomy, &c., performed sub-cutaneously.

ORTHOPNŒA; difficult respiration, requiring the erect posture.

OS; oris, a mouth.

OS TINCÆ; mouth of the womb.

OS EXTERNUM; mouth of the vagina, vulva.

OS; ossis, a bone, plural ossa; of which there are two hundred and fifty-two in the adult body, reckoning fifty-five in the head including the teeth, fifty-seven in the trunk, one hundred and thirty-two in the extremities, and eight in the internal ear.

OSCHEOCELE; hernia in the scrotum.

OSMAZOME; a peculiar principle obtained from muscular fibre, having the odor and taste of broth.

OSMIUM; a new metal.

OSSA ALBA; tartar, as on the teeth.

OSSICULA; little bones.

OSSICULA AUDITUS; small bones of the tympanum.

OSSIFICATION; formation of bone, as when soft parts are converted to bone by morbid action, said to be ossified.

OSTEON ; a bone.

OSTEOGENY ; the growth of bones.

OSTEOLOGY ;
OSTEOGRAPHY ; } description of bones.

OSTEOMA ; a bony tumor.

OSTEO SARCOMA ; } carcinoma of the bone,
OSTEO SARCOSIS ; } or malignant medullary
tumor.

OSTHEXIA ; an ossific diathesis, the arteries,
&c., becoming ossified.

OSTITIS ; inflammation of a bone.

OSTREA ; oyster.

OTALGIA ; ear-ache.

OTITIS ; acute inflammation of the internal ear.

OTIRRHŒA ; } chronic otitis.
OTORRHŒA ; }

OVALIS ; egg-shaped.

OVALE FORAMEN ; opening between the
auricles of the heart during fœtal life.

OVARIA ; female testes, two oval bodies ap-
pended to the uterus, and found in the broad
ligaments at the fimbriated extremity of the
Fallopian tubes.

OVARIAN DROPSY ; encysted hydatid tumors
in one of the ovaria, and often acquiring very
great size.

OVARIAN PREGNANCY ; extra-uterine, the
fœtus being found in the ovarium.

OVUM ; an egg.

OVIPAROUS ; animals which bring forth their
young in an egg.

OVORUM TESTÆ ; egg shell.

OXALATE ; compound of oxalic acid.

OXALIC ACID; found in sorrel, a virulent poison.

OXIDATION; change of metals into oxides.

OXIDE; } compound of oxygen as with a metal,

OXYD; } &c.

OXY; as a prefix, denotes perfect oxidation.

OXYGEN; vital element of the atmosphere, the chief acidifying principle, and a constituent of water.

OXYMEL; compound of vinegar and honey.

OXYMURIATIC ACID; } chlo-

OXYGENATED MURIATIC ACID; } rine.

OZÆNA; a fetid ulcer in the nose, sometimes malignant, accompanied with caries of the bones, and involving the antrum, frontal sinus and adjacent structures.

P.

PABULUM; food, aliment.

PACCHIONI'S GLANDS; found in the meninges of the brain.

PAINTERS' COLIC; colica pictonum, a dangerous form of colic, ascribed to lead.

PALATE; posterior part of the roof of the mouth.

PALATINE; bones, &c., of the palate.

PALATO PHARYNGEUS; muscle of the palate.

PALLADIUM; a metal.

PALLIATIVE; medicines only affording relief, not curative.

PALLOR; paleness.

PALMA CHRISTI; plant yielding castor-oil, by expression from its seeds.

PALMAR; belonging to the palm of the hand.

PALMAR ARCH; name given to the branches of the radial and ulnar arteries, which cross the palm of the hand.

PALMARIS LONGUS; } muscles of the palm.
PALMARIS BREVIS; }

PALPATION; touching, feeling, exploring by the hand.

PALPABRÆ; the eye-lids.

PALPITATION; morbid mobility of the heart.

PALSY; a local paralysis of any part of the body.

PAMPLEGIA; general paralysis.

PANACEA; a universal remedy.

PANADA; bread-pap, food for invalids.

PANCREAS; sweet-bread, a gland seated behind the stomach, secreting the pancreatic juice, which reaches the duodenum by its own appropriate duct.

PANARY FERMENTATION; as in flour, forming bread and evolving alcohol.

PANDEMIC; endemic.

PANIS; bread.

PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM; the poppy from which opium is procured.

PAPILLA; the nipple, applied also to the termination of nerves in the skin, and to the red points upon the tongue in scarlatina and other fevers, &c.

PAPULA; a pimple, as in ecthyma and other rashes.

PAR VAGUM; eighth pair of nerves, pneumo-gastric.

PARABYSMA; visceral turgescence, or congestion.

PARACENTESIS ABDOMINIS; tapping for ascites.

PARACENTESIS THORACIS; tapping for hydrothorax or empyema.

PARACENTESIS CYSTICI; tapping the bladder for distention.

PARACENTESIS CEREBRI; tapping for hydrocephalus, &c.

PARACUSIS COPHOSIS; diminution or loss of hearing.

PARAGOMPHOSIS; wedging of the child's head in parturition.

PARALYSIS; loss of motion or sensation, or both.

PARAMENIA; dysmenorrhœa.

PARAPHYMOSIS; constriction of the prepuce behind the glans penis.

PARAPHONIA; impaired voice.

PARAPLEGIA; } paralysis of the lower half of
PARAPLEXIA; } the body, partial or complete.

PARASITICAL; plants growing out of others, or animals found in the bodies of other animals.

PAREGORIC ELIXIR; an officinal compound of opium, camphor, benzoin, oleum anise, &c., in tincture, and called in the pharmacopœias Tinctura Opii Camphorata.

PAREIRA BRAVA; a foreign medicinal plant.

PARENCHYMA; solid structure of the viscera.

PARIETAL; bone on each side of the skull.

PARIETES; walls, as of the thorax and abdomen.

PARODYNIA ; preternatural presentation.

PARONYCHIA ; whitlow, abscess of the fingers.

PAROSMIA ; perversion of smell.

PAROTID ; name of the salivary glands beneath each ear.

PAROTID DUCT ; Steno's canal, opening into the cheek through the buccinator muscle.

PAROTITIS ;
PAROTIDITIS ; } mumps, cynanche parotidea.

PAROXYSM ; a fit of disease, periodically recurring.

PARTES ÆQUALES ; equal parts in prescriptions.

PARTURITION ; child-birth.

PARULIS ; gum-boil.

PASSIVE ; the opposite of active, and applied to hemorrhages, &c.

PASTIL ; aromatics, used in fumigation.

PATE ; paste, mucilage and sugar medicated.

PARTITIO VICIBUS ; in divided doses, used in prescriptions.

PATELLA ; the knee-pan.

PATHETIC ; superior oblique muscle of the eye, also the fourth pair of nerves.

PATHOGENY ; generation and development of disease.

PATHOGNOMONIC ; characteristic symptoms.

PATHOLOGY ; science of diseases.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY ; morbid anatomy.

PAVILION ; expansion of the external ear, including the helix, antihelix, tragus, anti-tragus, lobe, and the groove, fossa scaphoides and concha.

PEARL-ASH; calcined potash.

PECTINALIS; }
PECTINÆUS; } muscle of the thigh.

PECCANT; deficiency or deterioration of the fluids.

PECTORAL; muscles of the breast, major and minor, &c.

PECTORILOQUY; } transmission of the voice
PECTORILOQUISM; } directly through the
stethoscope into the ear, as in auscultating the chest in certain diseases of the lungs.

PEDES CONTORTI; club-feet.

PEDICULAR; a louse.

PEDILUVIUM; bath for the feet.

PEDUNCLES; roots of the medulla oblongata, &c.

PELLICLE; a thin skin, as the epidermis.

PELLITORY; root of the anthemis pyrethrum, a pungent stimulant.

PELVIS; a basin, cavity formed by the innominate and sacrum.

PELVIMETER; instrument for measuring the capacity of the pelvis.

PEMPHIGUS; vesicular contagious fever.

PENETRATING; a wound entering one of the splanchnic cavities.

PENIS; principal male organ of generation.

PENNYROYAL; mentha pulegium.

PEPPER; capsicum, black, white, red and long.

PEPSINE; organic substance in mucous membranes.

PEPTIC; digestible.

PER; through, a prefix signifying the highest degree in which bodies unite.

PERACTA OPERATIONE EMETICI; the operation of the emetic being over, used in prescriptions.

PERCOLATION; straining.

PERCUSSION; physical examination of a cavity by striking its walls, and is either immediate or mediate, direct, or by a pleximeter.

PERFORANS; } name of certain muscles.
PERFORATOR; }

PERFORATUS CASSERII; coraco brachialis muscle, perforated for the transmission of tendons.

PERI; about, on all sides, an envelope.

PERICARDIUM; sac containing the heart.

PERICARDITIS; inflammation of the pericardium.

PERICHONDRIUM; membrane covering the cartilages.

PERICRANIUM; membrane investing the skull.

PERINEUM; the part between the anus and privities.

PERIODICITY; regular recurrence of a paroxysm.

PERIOSTEUM; membrane investing bones.

PERIOSTITIS; } inflammation of the periosteum.
PERIOSTOSIS; }

PERIPHERY; the circumference.

PERIPNEUMONY; inflammation, including both the lungs and the pleura pulmonalis.

PERIPNEUMONY NOTHA; chronic bronchitis.

PERISTALTIC; } vermicular motion of the
PERISTOLE; } bowels.

PERITONEUM; } serous membrane lining the
PERITONÆUM; } abdomen, and enveloping
its organs.

PERITONITIS; inflammation of the peritoneum, puerperal fever.

PERNIO; a chilblain on the heel, &c.

PERONEAL; muscles of the leg, longus, brevis, and tertius, also applied to the vessels, &c., of the fibula.

PER SALTUM; by leaps, as the flow of blood from a wounded artery.

PER OS, ET PER ANUM; operation of an emetico-cathartic.

PERSISTENT; obstinate, continued.

PERSPIRATION; watery vapor passing off from the skin, sensible and insensible.

PERTUSSIS; whooping-cough.

PERUVIANA CORTEX; cinchona bark.

PER VIAS NATURALES; by the natural passage.

PES; the foot, including the tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges of the toes.

PES ANSERINUS; goose's foot, distribution of a plexus of nerves on the side of the face, seat of the tic doloreux.

PES EQUINUS; that variety of club-foot when the patient walks on the toes, abnormal extension.

PES HIPPOCAMPI; sea-horse's foot, cornu ammonis of the brain.

PESSARY; instrument to support the womb in prolapsus, and may be either bung-shaped, ring-shaped, conical, or cup and ball; and may be wood, metal, glass, ivory, or Indian rubber.

PESTIS; the plague, a contagious fever.

PETECHIÆ; purple spots in the skin, ecchymosis, occurring in malignant fevers.

PETRIFICATION; change of wood, &c., into stone.

PETROLEUM; liquid pitch.

PETROSUM OS; rough portion of the temporal bone.

PETROUS; stony, hard.

PEYER'S GLANDS; clustered beneath the villous coat of the intestines.

PHAGEDENIC; a corroding ragged ulcer.

PHALANGES; bones of the fingers and toes.

PHALANGEAL; a complication of club-foot.

PHANTASY; morbid imagination.

PHARMACON; a medicine, a poison.

PHARMACEUTICS; science of compounding drugs.

PHARMACOPŒIA; book on the science of pharmacy.

PHARMACOLOGIA; mode of administering medicines.

PHARMACY; science of the preparation and combinations of medicines.

PHARYNX; top of the œsophagus.

PHARYNGOTOMY; cutting into the pharynx.

PHARYNGEAL; muscles, vessels, and nerves, &c., of the pharynx.

PHIMOSIS; } a morbid contraction of the pre-
PHYMOSIS; } puce, so as to prevent the glans
from being uncovered.

PHLEBITIS; inflammation of the veins.

PHLEBOTOMY; bleeding from a vein, venæ-section.

PHLEGM; bronchial mucus, thick tenacious matter.

PHLEGMASIA; inflammations.

PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS; milk leg.

PHLEGMON; a boil, furunculus, simplest form of inflammation, situated in the cellular tissue.

PHLEGMONOID; inflammation in cellular membrane.

PHLEGMONOUS ERYSIPELAS; diffused cellular inflammation, with deep-seated suppuration.

PHLOGISTIC; inflammatory.

PHOBODIPSIA; hydrophobia.

PHLOGOSIS; state of inflammation.

PHLOGOTICA; inflammatory diseases.

PHONICA; belonging to the vocal organs.

PHOSPHATE; compound of phosphoric acid.

PHOSPHORUS; a luminous and inflammable substance, chemically prepared from urine and bones.

PHOSPHURET; compound of phosphorus with a combustible body or metallic oxide.

PHOTOGRAPHY; art of drawing upon certain polished metals, by reflected light, Daguerreotype method.

PHOTOPSIA; luminous vision.

PHOTOPHOBIA; intolerance of light.

PHRENIC; belonging to the diaphragm.

PHRENICA; diseases affecting the intellect, involving the brain.

PHRENITIS; inflammation of the brain, frenzy.

PHRENOLOGY; system of Dr. Gall for discovering the mental capacities and qualities by examining the skull.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS ; consumption of the lungs, strictly applied to the tuberculous variety.

PHYMOSIS ; contraction of the prepuce, anterior to the glans penis.

PHYSCONIA ; fleshy tumor in the abdomen.

PHYSOMETRA ; inflation of the uterus with air, or flatus collected in the womb.

PHYSICIAN ; an educated practitioner of medicine.

PHYSICS ; science of the phenomena of nature.

PHYSIOGNOMY ; science of the countenance and its indications, as taught by Lavater.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA ; poke weed.

PHYSIOLOGY ; science of life, doctrine of the living functions, whether permanent or mutatory.

PIA MATER ; a thin membrane investing the brain.

PICROTOXIA ; bitter and poisonous principle of *cocculus indicus*.

PICTONIUM ; painters' colic.

PIGMENT ; a wash, varnish or paint.

PIGMENTUM NIGRUM ; black pigment upon the choroid coat of the eye.

PILARE MALUM ; trichiasis, a morbid condition of the hair of the eyelids, inversion ; also applied to disease or deficiency of hair.

PILES ; hemorrhoids, tumors or enlarged veins about the neighborhood of the anus, sometimes attended with hemorrhage and prolapsus.

PILULA ; a pill.

PILUS ; hair.

PIMENTO ; Jamaica pepper, allspice.

PIMPINELLA ANISUM; an aromatic plant, whence aniseed is derived.

PIMPLE; papula.

PINEAL GLAND; in the brain.

PINK ROOT; spigelia Marylandica, anthelmintic.

PINT; octarius, one-eighth of a gallon.

PINUS; pine or spruce tree, many varieties.

PIPER; pepper, many species.

PIPERINE; alkaloid of black pepper, employed as a substitute for quinine.

PISIFORM; pea-like, a bone of the carpus.

PIPSISSEWAY; pyrola umbellata.

PITUITARY MEMBRANE; lining the nostrils, &c., the Schneiderian membrane.

PITYRIASIS; dandriff, patches of bran-like scales without excoriation, chiefly upon the scalp.

PITCH; }
PIX; } the residuum left on inspissating tar.

PLACEBO; a medicine to amuse rather than benefit.

PLACENTA; the after birth, the structure which connects the fœtus to the womb during gestation.

PLAGUE; pestis, a pestilential fever endemic in Egypt and other eastern countries.

PLANTAR; } muscles, vessels, &c., belonging
PLANTARIS; } to the sole of the foot.

PLASTIC; forming, moulding, that which forms.

PLASTIC SURGERY; autoplasmic, or anaplastic operations, for the removal of deformities.

PLATINUM; the heaviest of all metals.

PLATYSMA MYOIDES; expanded muscle of the neck and lower jaw.

PLEDGET; a compress of lint, sponge, &c.

PLESSIMETER; } a flat plate of ivory or wood,

PLEXIMETER; } used in mediate percussion of the chest.

PLETHORA; fullness of blood, repletion.

PLEURA COSTALIS; reflection of the pleura lining the ribs, &c.

PLEURA PULMONALIS; serous membrane investing the lungs, a duplicature of the pleura.

PLEURALGIA; acute pain in the side.

PLEURITIS; pleurisy, inflammation of the pleura.

PLEURITIS BILIOSA; complicated with hepatic symptoms.

PLEURODYNIA; neuralgia in the intercostal nerves.

PLEUROPNEUMONIA; } bastard pleurisy,

PLEUROPERIPNEUMONY; } a complication of pneumonia and pleuritis.

PLEUROSTHOTONOS; spasmodic bending of the body toward one side, a form of tetanus.

PLEXUS; a network of nerves or vessels.

PLICA; morbid matting or knitting of the hair.

PLICA POLONICA; swelling and pain of the hair, so that it bleeds, and becomes knit together.

PLUMBAGO; a carburet of iron, black lead.

PLUMBUM; lead, numerous preparations used in medicine.

PNEUMATICA; diseases of the respiratory function.

PNEUMATICS; science of gases and æriform fluids.

PNEUMATOCELE; hernial sac distended with gas.

PNEUMATOSIS; distension of the cellular membrane with air, emphysema.

PNEUMOGASTRIC; eighth pair of nerves.

PNEUMONIA; } inflammation of the lungs.

PNEUMONITIS; }

PNEUMONICA; belonging to the respiratory organs.

PNEUMOTHORAX; air in the sac of the pleura.

PODAGRA; the gout.

PODEX; the anus.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM; may apple.

POISONS; substances which derange the vital functions and produce death, by an action not chemical, and may either be irritant, narcotic, or narcotico acrid poisons.

POLLEX; the thumb.

POLLEX PEDIS; the great toe.

POLYDIPSIA; morbid thirst.

POLYGALA SENECA; seneka, rattlesnake root.

POLYPUS; soft concretions or tumors in the cavities of the body, as in the nostrils, uterus, &c.

POLYSARCIA; corpulency, redundancy of flesh.

POLYURIA; diabetes.

POMPHOLIX; white oxide of lead.

POMPHOLYX; pemphigus, bullæ or vesicles, water blebs.

POMORUM CORTEX; pomegranate bark.

POMUM; an apple.

POMUM ADAMI; prominence of thyroid cartilage in men.

PONDERE; by weight.

PONS VAROLII; a part of the brain, tuber annulare.

POPLES; the ham, popliteal region.

POPLITEAL; muscles, nerves, and vessels in the ham.

PORCUS; swine, the vulva.

PORES; extremities of the exhalent vessels on the skin, &c.

PORRIGO; a genus of eruptive diseases.

PORRUM; the leek, root or bulb diuretic.

PORTA JECORIS; vena porta.

PORTA VENA; includes the abdominal and hepatic portal veins, which have no valves.

PORTAL CIRCLE; the peculiar circulation in the liver.

PORTE AIGUELLE; instrument used by surgeons for holding and passing needles.

PORTEPIERRE; caustic bearer, an instrument for carrying lunar caustic similar to the porte-crayon.

PORTIO DURA; facial portion of the seventh pair of nerves.

PORTIO MOLLIS; soft portion of the same pair.

POSOLOGY; a systematic description, or table of the doses of medicines.

POST MORTEM; after death.

POSTPONING; applied to the recurrence of paroxysms at a later hour every successive return, as in intermittent fevers, a favorable prognosis.

POTASSA; vegetable alkali, oxide of potassium.

POTATOE; solanum tuberosum.

POTASSIUM; metallic basis of potash.

POTENTIAL CAUTERY; caustic potash, quick-lime, &c.

POTION; a draught.

POUPART'S LIGAMENT; ligament of Fallopius, extending from the ilium to the pubis.

POX; syphilis, venereal disease, called sometimes French pox, and great pox, to distinguish it from the small pox.

PRECIPITATE; separation of a solid from a fluid, numerous chemicals thus called.

PRÆCORDIA; region over the pit of the stomach.

PRÆPUTIUM; } foreskin of the penis.

PREPUCE; }

PRECOCITY; premature development of sexual powers.

PRECURSORY; premonitory.

PREDISPOSITION; susceptibility to particular diseases, whether hereditary or acquired.

PREDISPOSING CAUSE; that which creates a susceptibility to disease.

PREGNANCY; utero gestation, fœtation, gravidity.

PREGNANCY EXTRA UTERINE; } whether

PREGNANCY ERRATIC; }

abdominal, interstitial, ovarian or tubular.

PREGNANCY SPURIOUS OR FALSE; as in mole or hydatids.

PREPARATION; in pharmacy, the product of any officinal or pharmaceutic operation; in anatomy, any part of the body in a state of preservation, whether dry or wet.

PRESBYOPIA; farsightedness.

PRESCRIPTION ; a medicinal formula in writing.

PRESENTATION ; part of the fœtus first appearing at the os uteri in labor.

PRIAPISM ; involuntary erection of the penis.

PRIMÆ VIÆ ; first passages, stomach and intestines ; the lacteals being secundæ viæ.

PRISM ; a solid triangular glass.

PRISMATIC ; or solar spectrum, an oblong image with the colors of the rainbow, produced by refracting the light with a prism.

PROBANG ; instrument to remove foreign bodies from the throat.

PROBE ; instrument for examining wounds.

PROCESS ; any projection of a bone.

PROCIDENTIA ; prolapsus, falling down, applied to the uterus when as low as the labiæ.

PROCTALGIA ; pain about the anus.

PROCTOCELE ; prolapsus ani, protrusion of the rectum.

PROFLUVIA ; unnatural discharges.

PROFUNDA ; deep-seated, as certain muscles, vessels, &c.

PROGNOSIS ; art of foretelling results in disease.

PROLABIUM ; red part of the lip.

PROLAPSUS UTERI ; falling of the womb, when it protrudes externally.

PROLAPSUS ANI ; falling of the anus.

PROMONTORY ; an eminence in the internal ear.

PRONATUS ; muscles of the forearm, teres and quadratus.

PRONE ; lying on the face, palm of the hand turned downwards.

PROPHYLACTIC; preventive, means of preserving health.

PROSTATE; a gland near the vesiculæ seminales, at the neck of the male bladder.

PROSTATE CONCRETIONS; calculi of the prostate gland, often yellowish and having a smooth surface, phosphate of lime.

PRO RATIONE ÆTATIS; according to the age.

PRO RE NATA; as occasion may require.

PROSECTOR; dissector, used to designate the assistant to a teacher of surgery.

PROTEINE; organic basis of fibrin, albumen, &c.

PROTO; first or lowest degree in which bodies unite.

PROTRACTOR; instrument for extracting foreign bodies out of wounds, as in gunshot wounds, &c.

PROPRIETATIS ELIXIR; a compound tincture of myrrh, aloes, and saffron.

PROTUBERANCE; eminence, projection, &c.

PROXIMAL; nearest side of an aneurism to the heart, see distal.

PROXIMATE CAUSE; the first link in the chain of diseased effects, is thus called.

PRURIGO; } an itching, with or without an
PRURITUS; } eruption, many varieties.

PRUSSIAN BLUE; ferrocyanate of the peroxide of iron.

PRUSSIATE; compound of prussic acid.

PRUSSIC ACID; hydrocyanic acid.

PSSELLISMUS; stammering.

PSEUDO; false, spurious.

PSEUDO-SYPHILIS; resembling syphilis, but not of venereal origin.

PSOAS; muscles of the loins, magnus and parvus.

PSOAS ABSCESS; lumbar abscess.

PSORA; } the itch, scabies, dry scall or

PSORIASIS; } scaly tetter.

PSYCHOLOGY; science of the mind.

PTERYGIUM; a vascular film on the eye.

PTERYGOID; wing-like, muscles and processes of bones.

PTISAN; barley broth, and other bland drinks.

PTOSIS; palsy of the upper eye-lid, any prolapsus.

PTYALISM; salivation.

PTYALOGOGUES; medicines producing salivation.

PUBES; os pubis, share bone of the pelvis.

PUBERTY; the period of life when hair appears on the pubes.

PUBIC; appertaining to the pubis.

PUDENDA MULIEBRE; vulva of the female genital organs.

PUDIC; arteries and veins in the pubic region.

PUELLA; a girl.

PUER; a boy.

PUERILE RESPIRATION; very sonorous in auscultation as in healthy children.

PUERPERAL FEVER; peritonitis after parturition.

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS; eclampsia.

PUGILLUS; a pugil, pinch between the finger and thumb, eighth part of a handful.

PULEGIUM; pennyroyal.

PULMO; the lung.

PULMONARY; arteries, veins, &c., belonging to the lungs.

PULMONARY TRANSPIRATION; the aqueous vapor which escapes in expiration.

PULMONARIA OFFICINALIS; lung wort, a medicinal plant.

PULSATION; beating of the heart and arteries, throbbing in an inflamed part.

PULSATILLA NIGRICANS; anemone pratensis, a medicinal plant.

PULSE; beating of the arteries, usually felt in the radial artery at the wrist, which is selected for its superficial position and readiness of accessibility; a great variety of pulses are discriminated.

PULSE, FREQUENT; regarding the number of beats in a minute; in an adult above ninety, is a frequent pulse.

PULSE, QUICK; rapidity of each stroke, as though spasmodic, and called *jerking* when very quick.

PULSE, SLOW; less than the standard frequency, which is various, but ascertained by the age and idiosyncrasy.

PULSE, FULL; giving the sensation of great distension of the artery.

PULSE, HARD; incompressible, seeming to indent the finger when pressure is made.

PULSE, SOFT; yielding readily to slight pressure.

PULSE, STRONG; indicating great force at each stroke.

PULSE, FEEBLE; weakness in its force, opposite of strong pulse.

PULSE, LOW; scarcely perceptible at the wrist.

PULSE, LARGE; as though the artery was increased in size.

PULSE, INTERMITTENT; a momentary and periodical cessation.

PULSE, IRREGULAR; unequal in force and frequency.

PULSE, TENSE; like a stretched cord, and if small it is called *wiry*.

PULSIMETER; any instrument for determining the force and frequency of the pulse.

PULSE GLASS; a half-minute glass, sometimes used in timing the pulse instead of counting it by the watch.

PULSUS DICROTUS; rebounding pulse, giving the sensation of a double pulsation.

PULSELESSNESS; entasia acrotismus of Dr. Good.

PULP; the soft part of vegetables, reduced to a pulp by bruising in a mortar, and pressing through a hair sieve by a wooden spatula, called pulping.

PULVIS; a powder.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS; James's powder, a phosphate of line, with oxide of antimony.

PULVIS DOVERI; pulvis ipecacuana compositis of the Dispensatories, opium and ipecacuana each one part, with eight parts of the sulphate of potash.

PUNCTA LACHRYMALIA; tear ducts in the eye-lids.

PUNCTUM SALIENS; the embryo heart, first point visible after impregnation.

PUNCTURED WOUNDS; made by sharp pointed instruments in the soft parts.

PUNICA GRANATUM; pomegranate.

PUPIL OF THE EYE; round aperture in the iris, closed in the early fœtus by the membrana pupillaris.

PURIFORM; resembling pus.

PURPURA; miliary or spotted fevers.

PURGATIVE; a drug producing alvine discharges, less active than a cathartic, but more potent than a laxative.

PURULENT; composed of pus.

PURULENT INFILTRATION; grey hepatization of the lungs.

PUS; matter produced by suppuration.

PUTREFACTION; decomposition of animal matter.

PUTRID FEVER; typhus fever.

PUTREFACTIVE FERMENTATION; evolving ammonia.

PUSTULE; a pimple containing pus.

PYLORUS; lower and right orifice of the stomach.

PYRAMIDAL; muscles of the belly.

PYRETHRUM; pellitory root, a stimulating sialagogue.

PYRETOS;
PYRECTICA; } fevers.
PYREXIA;

PYRIFORM; pear-shaped, muscle of the sacrum.

PYRITES; native compounds of metals with sulphur, bisulphurets or protosulphurets.

PYRO; a prefix to the new acids, resulting from the decomposition of acids by heat, as pyro-citric, pyro-tartaric, &c.

- PYROACETIC ETHER; a species of naphtha.
PYROLA UMBELLATA; winter green.
PYROLIGNEOUS ACID; obtained from wood, &c., by distillation.
PYROMANIA; irresistible propensity to destroy by fire, a species of insanity.
PYROMETER; Wedgwood's instrument for measuring great heat.
PYROSIS; heart-burn.
PYROTECHNY; chemistry, art of making artificial fireworks.
PYROXYLIC SPIRIT; a substitute for naphtha, made by heating pyroligneous acid in close vessels.
PYRUS CYDONIA; quince tree, seeds demulcent.
PYRUS MALUS; the apple tree.
PYRUS COMMUNIS; pear tree.
PYURIA; purulent urination.
PYXIS; a pill box.

Q.

- QUACK; an ignorant physician, a pedlar of nostrums and specifics.
QUACK MEDICINES; secret remedies, pretended universal medicines.
QUADRATUS LUMBORUM; muscle of the loins.
QUADRATUS FEMORIS; muscle of the thigh.
QUADRIGEMINI; four small muscles under the glutæi upon the buttocks, also applied to the nates and testes, tubercles in the brain.

QUADRIHORIO ; every four hours.

QUADRUPLICATA ; four times as much.

QUANTUM PLACET ; as much as you please.

QUANTUM SUFFICIT ; enough for the purpose.

QUAQUE ; every.

QUARTAN ; an ague with seventy-two hours interval, recurring every fourth day.

QUARTAN DOUBLE ; the paroxysms equal in duration and violence occur every fourth day, while a different kind of paroxysm also observing the quartan type occurs on the second and fifth day, leaving an interval only on the third day.

QUARTAN TRIPLE ; a paroxysm every day, differing in time and duration, except that every fourth day the paroxysms are observed to correspond.

QUARTAN DUPLICATE ; two paroxysms in one day, returning in like manner every fourth day.

QUARTAN TRIPLICATE ; three paroxysms on the day of attack, recurring every fourth day, &c.

QUASSIA ; a bitter wood, useful as a tonic.

QUERCITRON BARK ; *quereus tinctoria*.

QUERCUS ; the oak tree.

QUERCUS INFECTORIA ; nutgall tree, &c.

QUERCUS PEDUNCULATA ; common white oak.

QUERCUS SUBER ; a species of oak, yielding cork in its bark.

QUICKENING ; period of gestation when the foetal motion is first felt.

QUICKSILVER; mercury.

QUICKLIME; calx viva.

QUINIA; } alkaloid of Peruvian bark.

QUININE; }

QUININE, SULPHATE OF; the most active salt of bark.

QUINQUINA; cinchona.

QUINSY; cynanche tonsillaris, throat diseases in general.

QUINTANA; an ague returning every fifth day.

QUINTESSENCE; a saturated tincture.

QUORUM; of which, used in prescriptions.

QUOTIDIAN; an ague returning every day.

R.

R. or 4, in prescriptions, means Recipe, take.

RABID VIRUS; the poison which occasions hydrophobia.

RABIES CANINA; hydrophobia from the bite of a dog.

RABIES FELINA; when from the bite of a cat.

RACHIS; } the spine.

RHACHIS; }

RACHITIS; rickets, enlargement of the head, belly, and the ends of the bones, with debility, paleness of the skin, bending of the long bones, and especially of the spinal column.

RACHIALGIA; acute pain in the spine, as in painter's colic.

RADIAL; belonging to the radius, name of vessels, &c.

RADIATED; diverging from a common centre.

- RADICAL**; permanent, applied to cure.
- RADIUS**; upper bone of the fore-arm.
- RADIX**; a root.
- RALES**; rattles, heard in certain morbid varieties of respiration, termed by auscultators either moist, dry, mucous, or sonorous.
- RAMIFICATION**; branching out, as in the bronchial tubes, vessels, &c.
- RAMOLISSEMENT**; mollities, softening, as of the brain, occurring in certain chronic diseases.
- RAMUS**; a branch, as of a bone, vessel, or nerve.
- RANA**; }
- RANULA**; } salivary tumor under the tongue.
- RANCIDITY**; stale, applied to oil or fat.
- RANINE**; vessels under the tongue.
- RANUNCULUS VIRGINIANUS**; blue cardinal flowers, lobelia syphilitica.
- RAPHE**; a seam, as upon the scrotum.
- RAREFIED**; expanded, or rendered less dense.
- RASH**; patches of redness on the skin.
- RASURÆ**; shavings, raspings.
- RATTLE**; rhoncus, râle, noise in morbid respiration, the air passing through mucus.
- RATSBANE**; arsenious acid.
- RATTLE-SNAKE ROOT**; polygala senega.
- RE-ACTION**; an action of resistance, a vital movement, as in the glow of the skin, after a cold bath; the heart being aroused to vigorous action to return the blood to the surface, from which it has been repelled.
- RE-AGENT**; a test, employed by chemists.

RECEPTACULUM CHYLI; expansion of the thoracic duct.

REAUMUR'S THERMOMETRICAL SCALE; the zero is at the freezing point of water, and eighty degrees is the boiling point.

RECIPE; take, as in prescriptions.

RECLINATION; turning the lens in a horizontal position in operating for cataract.

RECREMENTITIOUS FLUIDS; those secretions which are reabsorbed.

RECTUM; the straight gut, lower portion of the intestines.

RECTUS; name of several straight muscles, as upon the abdomen and in the eye, &c.

RECURRENT; certain vessels and nerves which run backward.

REDACTUS IN PULVEREM; reduced to powder, in prescriptions.

REDUCIBLE; hernia which can be reduced by the taxis.

REDUCTION; in chemistry, revivification; in surgery, adjusting a dislocation or fracture, and replacing a hernia.

REFLECTION; a duplicature.

REFRACTION; a peculiar property of light passing obliquely through media of different density.

REFRIGERANT; a cooling medicine.

REGENERATED TARTAR; acetate of potash.

REGIA AQUA; nitro-muriatic acid.

REGIMEN; diet, &c.

REGIONS; artificial divisions of the body, as those of the thorax, abdomen, &c.

REGULUS; metal separated from its ore.

REGURGITATION; the return of the food or drink into the mouth.

RELAXATIO UTERI; partial procidentia, the uterus only descending to the middle of the vagina.

REMISSION; a mitigation of symptoms, partial retirement of fever.

REMITTENT; fever with variations but no complete intermissions, and may be either inflammatory or congestive, gastric or hepatic, bilious or malignant yellow fever, hectic or puerperal, &c.

RENAL; belonging to the kidneys, emulgent arteries.

RENES; kidneys.

REPELLENTS; discutients.

REPETATUR; let it be repeated.

REPLETION; fullness of blood.

RES NATURALES; conservative functions of health.

RESECTION; excision.

RESIN; an exudation from vegetables.

RESPIRABLE; air which may be safely inhaled.

RESPIRATION; the act of breathing, inspiration and expiration.

RESOLUTION; dispersion of a disease, discussion of an inflammation.

RESONANCE; reverberation of the voice in auscultation, as in bronchophony.

RESTIFORM; cord-like process of the medulla oblongata.

RESUSCITATION; reviving.

RETARDING; postponing, as in intermittents, the paroxysm recurring later every day.

RETCHING ; effort to vomit.

RETE ; net-work.

RETE MUCOSUM ; tissue lying under the cuticle.

RETE MIRABILE ; net-work of vessels in the brain, lungs, &c.

RETENTION ; undue delay of natural discharges.

RETICULATED ; } net-like, erectile spongy tissue of the vagina, &c.

RETIFORM ; }

RETINA ; expansion of the optic nerve.

RETORT ; a chemical utensil, plain or tubulated.

RETROCESSION ; retirement of disease, as in metastasis.

RETROVERSION ; backward displacement of the womb.

RETROCEDENT ; applied to gout, &c., when translated to other and distant parts.

RETRACTION ; shortening, drawing up.

RETRAHENS AURIS ; a muscle of the ear.

REVERIE ; } temporary absence of mind.

REVERY ; }

REVULSION ; as by counter-irritation.

RHAMNUS ; buck-thorn, a cathartic plant, zizyphus, jujube.

RHEUM ; } rhubarb.

RHABARBE ; }

RHINOPLASTIC ; making a new nose by autoplasty, the flap being taken from the forehead or the arm.

RHIZOMA ; an esculent root.

RHEUMA ; catarrh.

RHEUMATISM ; inflammation in the fibrous tissue of the larger joints, either acute or chronic.

RHODIUM ; a metal.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHEMUM ; oleander, a medicinal plant.

RHONCI ; râles, rattles, in auscultation, and may be either vesicular, crepitating, bronchial, or cavernous.

RHUS ; common sumach.

RHYTHM ; a measured movement, regularity of the action at the heart.

RICE ; oryza.

RICINI OLEUM ; castor oil.

RICKETS ; see Rachitis.

RIGIDITY ; stiffness, as the muscles affected with spasm.

RIGOR ; a chilliness, cold stage of fever.

RIMA ; a fissure or chink.

RINGWORM ; herpes circinatis.

RISUS ; laughter.

RISUS SARDONICUS ; spasmodic or hysterical laughter.

ROB ; vegetable juice.

ROBORANT ; strengthening.

ROCHELLE SALTS ; tartrate of potash and soda.

ROSEOLA ; eruption of small red pimples, rash.

ROSIN ; obtained from the pine-tree.

ROSMARINUS ; rosemary, yielding an essential oil.

ROSTRUM LEPORINUM ; prominence in hare-lip.

ROTATOR ; name of certain muscles.

ROTULA ; patella, knee-pan.

ROTUNDA ; round, applied to foramina, ligaments, &c.

RUBEFACIENTS; producing redness of the skin.

RUBEOLA VULGARIS; measles.

RUBEOLA SINE CATARRHO; spurious measles.

RUBEOLA NIGRA; malignant or black measles.

RUBIA; madder, a red dye.

RUBIGO; rust.

RUBUS ARCTICUS; strawberry.

RUBUS FRUCTICOSUS; blackberry.

RUBUS IDÆUS; raspberry.

RUE; *ruta graveolens*, a bitter herb.

RUGA; a wrinkle.

RUMEX; generic name of the sorrel and dock, medicinal plants.

RUMINANT; animals that chew the cud.

RUPIA; a pustular eruption, which degenerates into scabs.

RUPTURE; hernia.

RUTA GRAVEOLENS; rue, an antispasmodic herb.

RUYSCHIANA; membrane in the choroid of the eye, and another in the stomach.

RYE, SPURRED; ergot, *secale cornutum*, used as an emmenagogue.

S.

S. or SS.; semissis, half; in prescriptions, as oz. ss., half-ounce.

SABADILLA; *veratrum*.

SABINUM; *savin*, *Juniperus sabinæ*, leaves employed as an emmenagogue.

SABULOUS URINE; depositing a sandy sediment.

SAC; a bag, as the envelope of a hernial tumor.

SACCHARINE FERMENTATION; as in starch, evolving sugar.

SACCHARUM; sugar.

SACCHARUM SATURNINA; sugar of lead, a subacetate of lead.

SACCULUS; a little sac, as in the internal ear.

SACER IGNIS; herpes zoster, shingles.

SACRAL; belonging to the sacrum.

SACRO-LUMBAL;

SACRO-ILIAC;

SACRO-COCCYGEAL;

} muscles of the pelvis.

SACRUM; posterior bone of the pelvis, sustaining the spinal column.

SAFFRON; a vegetable used medicinally.

SAGO; a bland nutriment, species of starch.

SAGE; saliva, a medicinal herb.

SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE; erysipelas.

SAINT VITUS'S DANCE; chorea.

SAGITTAL; suture between the parietal bones.

SAL; a salt.

SAL AMMONIAC; muriate of ammonia, a hydrochlorate.

SAL COMMUNE; muriate of soda, chloride of sodium.

SALACITY; orgasm of the sexual system, satyriasis.

SALINE; like salt.

SALIVA; the spittle.

SALIVATION; increased flow of spittle.

SALSAPARILLA; sarsaparilla.

SALT; compound of an acid with an alkali, or any salifiable base.

SALT, COMMON; a compound of chlorine and sodium.

SALT OF TARTAR; subcarbonate of potash.

SALTPETRE; nitrate of potash.

SALUS; health.

SALUBRIOUS; favorable to health.

SALVIA; sage.

SAMBUCUS; elder, name of the genus.

SANATIVE; curative.

SANDERS' WOOD; pterocarpus santalinus, a dye.

SANGUIFICATION; conversion of chyle into blood.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS blood-root.

SANGUIS; blood.

SANGUIS DRACONIS; dragon's blood, a drug.

SANGUINE TEMPERAMENT; fullness of blood.

SANIES; thin acrid discharge from ulcers, ichor.

SANTALUM; sanders' wood, a coloring matter.

SANTONICUM; artemisia, wormseed.

SAPHENA; a vein of the leg.

SAPIDITY; savor, the property of taste.

SAPIENTIÆ DENTES; posterior grinders, teeth of wisdom.

SAPO; soap.

SARCOCELE; fleshy tumor of the testicle.

SARCO-EPIPOCELE; enlarged testicle, complicated with omental hernia.

SARCOLOGY; anatomy of the soft parts.

SARCOMA; any fleshy tumor.

SARDONICUS RISUS; spasmodic laugh observed in some painful diseases.

SARSAPARILLA ; a foreign root, much used in medicine.

SARTORIUS ; tailor's muscle, upon the thigh, by which the legs are crossed.

SASSAFRAS ; a vegetable, the root and bark medicinal.

SATIETY ; repletion with disgust for food.

SATURATE ; to fill, as a solution which will dissolve no more is said to be saturated.

SATUREIA ; generic name of savory, a medicinal herb.

SATURNUS ; lead.

SATYRIASIS ; salacity, morbid sexual inclination.

SAVIN ; sabinum, an emmenagogue.

SAVORY ; having agreeable taste.

SCABIES ; itch, and other analogous eruptions.

SCALENUS ; muscle of the ribs and neck.

SCALL ; impetigo, a genus of eruptive diseases.

SCALLED HEAD ; impetigo, an eruption over the scalp.

SCALP ; hairy integument upon the skull.

SCALPEL ; a surgeon's small knife.

SCAMMONY ; a gum-resin, cathartic.

SCAPHOIDES ; naviculare, a bone of the wrist and ankle.

SCAPULA ; shoulder-blade.

SCARF SKIN ; epidermis, cuticle.

SCARIFICATION ; slight incisions.

SCARIFICATOR ; cutting instrument used with cupping glasses.

SCARLATINA ; scarlet fever, whether simplex, anginose or malignant.

SCHEELE'S GREEN ; an arsenite of copper,

- SCIATIC; nerves and vessels of the hip.
- SCIATICA; a neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.
- SCILLA; squill, used as an expectorant and emetic.
- SCINTILLATION; sparks before the eyes, illusion from disease of the optic nerve.
- SCHIRRUS; a hard glandular tumor, often ending in cancer.
- SCHIRROUS; }
SCHIRROSITY; } hardness of tumors.
- SCHNEIDERIAN; pituitary membrane lining the cavities of the nose, face, &c.
- SCLEROTIC; the coat of the eye next under the conjunctiva.
- SCLEROTITIS; a rheumatic inflammation of the eye.
- SCORBUTUS; the scurvy.
- SCROBICULUS CORDIS; pit of the stomach.
- SCROFULA; } king's evil, a constitutional and
SCROPHULA; } specific malady, evolving the glandular system, believed to be hereditary.
- SCROFULA MESENTERICA; tabes.
- SCROFULA PULMONUM; tuberculous consumption.
- SCROTUM; bag enclosing the testicles.
- SCRUPLE; twenty grains apothecary's weight.
- SCROTOCELE; hernia in the scrotum.
- SCUTELLARIA; a herb known as skull cap.
- SCUTIFORM CARTILAGE; thyroid cartilage of the larynx, in men the pomum Adami.
- SCYBALA; hard lumps in the excrement.
- SEBACEOUS GLANDS; found in the cellular tissue.
- SEBACIC ACID; obtained from hog's lard.

- SEBATE ; compounds of the acid of fat.
SECALE CORNUTUM ; ergot, spurred rye.
SECERNENT ; secretory.
SECONDARY ; symptomatic, not primary, the
sequela of certain maladies as syphilis, &c.
SECUNDUM ARTEM ; scientifically, according
to the rules of the art.
SECUNDINES ; placenta and membranes.
SEDATIVE ; depressing, contra stimulant, ano-
dyne.
SEDIMENT ; deposit from a fluid.
SEIDLITZ POWDERS ; a combination of Ro-
chelle salts and supercarbonate of soda with
tartaric acid.
SELENITE ; crystallized specimens of gypsum,
or sulphate of lime.
SELENIUM ; a new element found in pyrites,
basis of selenic acid.
SELLA TURCICA ; part of the sphenoid bone,
projecting into the cavity of the cranium.
SEMEIOLOGY ; science of the signs of disease.
SEMEN ; seed, male sperm.
SEMI ; one half.
SEMI CUPUM ; half bath.
SEMI CIRCULAR CANALS ; in the internal
ear.
SEMI LUNAR ; valves of the aorta, certain
cartilages, &c., a bone of the carpus.
SEMI HORA ; half an hour.
SEMI MEMBRANOSUS ; muscle of the thigh.
SEMI TENDINOSUS ; muscle of the leg.
SEMPERVIUM TECTORUM ; house leek.
SENEGA ; }
SENEKA ; } rattlesnake root.

SENECTUS ; old age.

SENEGAL ; a medicinal gum.

SENNA ; a plant, the leaves of which are cathartic.

SENSORIUM COMMUNE ; brain.

SEPTANA ; a fever terminating in seven days.

SEPTIC ; tending to putrefaction.

SEPTUM ; a partition or division.

SEPTUM CORDIS ; wall between the ventricles of the heart.

SEPTUM NARIUM ; partition between the nostrils.

SEPTUM LUCIDUM ; separating the anterior cornua of the cerebrum.

SEQUELA ; consequence of certain diseases to be guarded against after convalescence.

SEQUESTRUM ; dead portion of bone in necrosis.

SERPENTARIA ; snake root, several varieties, used medicinally as diaphoretic, &c.

SERRATED ; saw-like, as the sutures.

SERRATUS ; certain muscles of the ribs, &c.

SERUM ; fluid portion of the blood.

SERUM ALUMINOSUM ; alum whey.

SEROUS EFFUSION ; in contradistinction from sanguineous.

SERVA ; keep, preserve.

SESAMOID ; small bones at the root of the thumb and great toe.

SESAMUM ORIENTALE ; benne plant, yielding mucilage and oil.

SESCUNCIA ; } an ounce and a half, used in
SESQUIUNCIA ; } prescriptions.

SESQUILIBRIA ; a pound and a half.

SESQUIHORA ; an hour and a half.

SEVADILLA ; veratrum sabadilla.

SETON ; made by passing an armed needle through the integument with tape, silk, &c.

SHINGLES ; herpes zoster, an erysipelatous eruption around the middle of the body.

SIALAGOGUE ; medicine producing or promoting the salivary secretion.

SIBILUS ; hissing sound of bronchitis, recognized in auscultating the chest ; tinnitus aurium.

SIGMOID ; flexure of the colon, valves of the aorta.

SILICA ; oxide of silicum.

SILEX ; flint.

SILICIUM ; metallic basis of silica.

SILICON ; basis of most earthy minerals.

SILICIC ACID ; existing pure in quartz, &c.

SINAPISM ; mustard plaster.

SINCIPUT ; fore part of the head, half the head.

SINEW ; tendon, ligament connecting two bones.

SINGULTUS ; hiccup, hiccough.

SINISTER ; left side.

SINUS ; any cavity, the large veins of the brain and dura mater ; to bony cavities, &c.

SI NON VALEAT ; if it does not answer, used in prescriptions.

SI OPUS SIT ; if necessary.

SI VIRES PERMITTANT ; if strength will allow.

SIRUP ; }
SYRUP ; } a vegetable decoction with sugar.

SLAVERING ; drivelling, involuntary flow of saliva.

SIZY BLOOD ; fibrinous, exhibiting the buffy coat.

SKELETON ; a dried body, the aggregate of the bones.

SKELETON, NATURAL ; the bones of the entire body connected by the natural ligaments.

SKELETON, ARTIFICIAL ; when put together as by wires.

SMALL POX ; variola, a contagious fever, either distinct or confluent, denoting the character of the pustular eruption.

SNAKE ROOT ; *serpentaria Virginiana*, &c.

SNAKE ROOT, BLACK ; *actæa racemosa*.

SNAKE ROOT, RATTLE ; *polygala senega*.

SOCOTORINE ALOES ; a gum-resin, cathartic.

SODA ; fixed mineral alkali.

SODIUM ; a metal, of which soda is the protoxide.

SOLANUM ; nightshade, a narcotic plant.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM ; potatoe.

SOLAR PLEXUS ; nervous ganglia, supplying the divisions of the aorta, &c.

SOLEUS ; muscle of the leg.

SOLIDIST ; a theorist who ascribes all diseases to the solids, an antagonist of the humoral pathology, the other extreme.

SOLUTION ; a fluid suspending a solid so as to make it invisible.

SOLUBLE TARTAR ; neutral tartrate of potash, a cathartic hydragogue.

SOLVE ; dissolve.

SOLVENT ; a fluid capable of dissolving a given solid.

SOMNAMBULISM ; sleep-walking, sleep-waking ; a phenomenon vaunted among the miracles of mesmerism, or animal magnetism.

SOMNIUM ; a dream.

SOMNUS ; sleep.

SOMNOLENCY ; intermediate state between sleeping and waking.

SOPORIFIC ; medicines inducing sleep.

SOPOROSE ; lethargic diseases and drugs.

SORBIC ACID ; obtained from the berries of the mountain ash.

SORDES ; filth, applied to the dark deposits on the teeth, gums, &c., in low fevers.

SOUFFLE ; } Lacnec's terms for the
SOUFFLE VOILE ; } blowing sounds heard
in auscultating the chest.

SOUND ; instrument for searching the bladder.

SPASM ; morbid contraction of muscles, cramp, divided into tonic or constrictive when permanently rigid ; clonic when alternated with relaxation ; and syncronic, when tremulous.

SPATULA ; apothecary's knife.

SPECIAL ANATOMY ; that which treats of the healthy or physiological structure of the body and its organs.

SPECIFIC ; a remedy vaunted as infallible, a medicine commended indiscriminately in all cases for a given disease.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY ; density of bodies compared with an equal bulk of water.

SPECIFIC POISON ; applied to the cause of small pox, syphilis, and other maladies, which arise from virus, whether by inoculation or inhalation, as in contagious fevers.

SPECULUM; instrument for dilating and inspecting certain openings of the body.

SPECULUM OCULI; instrument used for fixing the eyelids in certain operations upon the eye.

SPECULUM AURIS; a dilator of the meatus auditorius externus.

SPECULUM ANI; used for dilating the anus.

SPECULUM VAGINÆ; instrument for inspecting the os uteri, by dilating the vagina, &c.

SPERM; the seminal fluid.

SPERMACETI; fatty matter found in the head of the whale.

SPERMARRHŒA; morbid seminal discharge.

SPERMATIC; vessels, &c., of the testis.

SPERMATIC CORD; comprising the vas deferens, arteries, veins, &c., of the testicle.

SPERMATOCELE; tumor of the spermatic cord.

SPERMATOOA; animalcules seen in the sperm.

SPHACELUS; mortification.

SPHENOID BONE; at the base of the skull.

SPHINCTER; muscle which surrounds certain openings of the body, closing them by its contraction.

SPIGELIA; Indian pink, root an anthelmintic.

SPINA BIFIDA; hydro-rachitis, a dropsy of the spine, with defect in the bony structure of the vertebræ.

SPINA VENTOSA; caries and tumefaction of bone, white swelling.

SPINAL; muscles, vessels, nerves, &c., of the spine.

SPINAL MARROW ; medulla spinalis.

SPINE ; the vertebral column, collectively called the back bone.

SPIRIT ; any volatile fluid, product of distillation.

SPIRIT OF MINDERERUS ; liquid acetate of ammonia.

SPIRIT OF SALT ; muriatic acid.

SPIRIT PROOF ; diluted alcohol.

SPIRIT RECTIFIED ; alcohol, spirits of wine.

SPLEEN ; organ found in the left hypochondrium, use unknown.

SPLENIZATION ; carnification of the lung as in pleuro-pneumonia.

SPLENALGIA ; pain in the region of the spleen.

SPLENITIS ; inflammation of the spleen.

SPLENIUS ; a muscle resembling the spleen.

SPLANCHNIC ; visceral, belonging to the viscera, nerves, vessels, &c., thus called.

SPLANCHNOLOGY ; description of the viscera.

SPLINTS ; long thin pieces of wood, &c., used in securing fractured bones, &c., a great variety.

SPLIT CLOTH ; a bandage with tails.

SPONGIA ; sponge, a familiar porous marine production, much used in operative surgery.

SPONGIA PRÆPARATA ; prepared for tents.

SPONGIA USTA ; burnt sponge, a species of charcoal, valued for the iodine it contains.

SPORADIC ; confined to some locality, or dependent on some occasional cause.

SPOTTED FEVER ; purpura.

SPURIOUS ; false, applied to various morbid states, liable to be confounded with other and different conditions.

SPUTA ; expectoration.

SQUAMÆ, scales as of metal ; also scaly eruptions of chronic character.

SQUAMOUS ; scaly portion of the temporal bone, also its suture.

SQUINTING ; strabismus.

STAFF ; grooved instrument used in lithotomy.

STAGE ; period of a disease.

STAMMERING ; psellismus.

STANNUM ; tin.

STAPES ; stirrup, a small bone of the internal ear.

STAPEDIUS ; a muscle attached to the stapes.

STAPHYLOMA ; a dropsy of the cornea of the eye.

STAPHYLOPLASTY ; autoplasmic operation for cleft palate.

STARCH ; amyllum.

STAPHYLORAPHY ; cure of cleft palate by suture.

STEAM ; vapor of water, rendered elastic by heat.

STEARINE ; solid portion of fat.

STEATOMA ; species of tumor, like suet.

STEATOCELE ; subaceous matter in the scrotum.

STEEL ; carburetted iron.

STERCORACEOUS ; vomiting of fœcal matter, inversion of the peristaltic action of the intestines.

STERILITY ; barrenness.

STERNO-CLEIDO ; muscles of the sternum and clavicle.

STERNAL ; belonging to the sternum.

STERNALGIA; pain in the sternum.

STERNUM; breast-bone.

STERNUTATORY; errhine, sneezing stuff.

STERTOR; noisy respiration, as in apoplexy.

STET; let it stand.

STETHOS; the breast.

STETHOSCOPE; instrument employed in mediate auscultation, a hollow cylinder.

STHENIC; having strength, vigorous.

STILLICIDIUM URINÆ; strangury, the urine flowing a drop at a time.

STITCH; a suture in surgery, a spasmodic pain in pathology.

STIMULANT; an exciting agent.

STOMACHIC; a cordial.

STOMACH PUMP; instrument used for emptying the stomach, by washing it out with injections of water, as in cases of poisoning, &c.

STOMACH TUBE; instrument for introducing aliment when deglutition is lost.

STRABISMUS; squinting, convergent or divergent.

STRAMONIUM; thorn-apple, a narcotic plant.

STRANGULATION; choking, a stricture, as in a hernial protrusion becoming incarcerated.

STRANGURY; painful urinary discharge or suppression.

STRIATED; marked with lines, as the corpora striata in the brain.

STRICTURE; morbid contraction of a passage, as in the urethra, rectum, œsophagus, &c., and may either be permanent or spasmodic.

STRIDOR DENTIUM; grinding of the teeth.

STRONTIA; an alkaline earth, oxide of strontium.

STRONTIUM ; a metal, basis of strontia.

STROPHULUS ; red gum, gum rash, a disease of infancy.

STRUMA ; scrophula.

STRUMOUS ; scrophulous, applied to the diathesis, or constitution.

STRYCHNIA ;
STRYCHNINE ; } alkaloid of nux vomica

STRYCHNOMANIA ; insanity, produced by strychnia, poisoned with nux vomica.

STRYCHNOS ; solanum dulcamara, nux vomica.

STUPOR ; drowsiness.

STUPRUM ; a rape, forcible copulation.

STYE ; hordeolum, abscess of the punctum lachrymalia.

STYLOID ; process of the temporal bone giving origin to muscles designated by the prefix style.

STYRAX ;
STORAX ; } a balsam.

STYPTIC ; astringent, adapted to stop hemorrhage.

SUB ; under, used as a prefix to salts, signifying an excess of base.

SUBACUTE ; applied to inflammation, &c., which is but of moderate activity.

SUBCLAVIAN ; muscles, vessels, nerves, &c., under the clavicle.

SUBCLAVIUS ; a muscle.

SUBCUTANEOUS ; new method of operating under the skin, as in tenotomy, &c., also the platysma myoides.

SUBERIC ACID ; a crystalline acid obtained from cork by nitric acid.

SUBER; the cork-tree, a species of quercus.

SUB FINEM COCTIONIS; towards the end of the boilings used in prescriptions.

SUBLIMATE CORROSIVE; perchloride of mercury.

SUBLIMATION; condensing volatile fumes.

SUBLINGUAL; gland and vessels under the tongue.

SUBLUXATION; a partial dislocation.

SUBMASTOID; branch of seventh pair of nerves at the stylo mastoid hole.

SUBMAXILLARY; glands under the lower jaw and a ganglion.

SUBMENTAL; vessels under the chin.

SUBSCAPULAR; muscle under the shoulder blade.

SUB STERNAL; lymphatics, &c., under the breast-bone.

SUBSULTUS TENDINUM; twitching, spasmodic contraction of tendons.

SUCCEDANEUM; a temporary substitute.

SUCCINIC; acid of amber.

SUCCUS; juice.

SUCCUSSION; agitation of the body in exploring the chest, a means of diagnosis in hydrops.

SUDAMINA; miliary eruptions.

SUDOR; sweat.

SUDOR ANGLICUS; the sweating fever.

SUDORIFIC; sweating medicines.

SUDATORIUM; bath of vapor or heated air.

SUFFITUS; dry fumes.

SUFFUSION; redness of face or eyes.

SUGAR OF LEAD; a subacetate.

SUGILLATION; ecchymosis.

SULCUS; a furrow.

SULPHATE; compounds of sulphuric acid.

SULPHUR; brimstone.

SULPHURET; combinations of sulphur with metals, earths, &c.

SULPHURIC ACID; oil of vitriol.

SUMACH; *rhus coriaria*, a dye, leaves astringent.

SUMAT; let him take, used in prescriptions.

SUMMER COMPLAINT; cholera infantum.

SUPER; over, above; as a prefix, denoting an excess of acid

SUPERCILIA; the eyebrows.

SUPERFŒTATION; double uterus, or a double conception, as in the rare examples of the impregnation of a woman already pregnant.

SUPERFICIALIS VOLÆ; branch of the radial, going to the palm of the hand.

SUPERIOR; upper, higher, applied to various structures denoting their relative position.

SUPINATORS; muscles of the fore-arm.

SUPINE; lying on the back, or the palm of the hand turned upwards.

SUPPOSITORY; bolus introduced into the rectum.

SUPPRESSION; morbid arrest of some natural discharge.

SUPPURATION; production of pus, as by phlegmonous inflammation.

SUPRA; above, prefix to the name of vessels, nerves, &c., as *supra orbital*, *supra renal*, *supra spinatus*, &c.

SURDITAS; deafness.

SURGERY; art of removing diseases by the hand by instruments or topical applications.

SURGICAL ANATOMY; that which treats of the relative situation of parts.

SUSPENSORY; bandage to suspend the scrotum, &c.

SUTURE; a stitch, union of the bones of the skull.

SWEET POTATOE; *convolvulus battata*.

SWEET SPITTLE; morbid salivary secretion.

SYCOSIS; an eruptive disease upon the scalp and bearded portion of the face, fig-like tubercles.

SYMBLEPHARON; adhesion of the globe of the eye to the lids.

SYMMETRY; analogous structure, as of the double organs, one on each side of the mesial line, said to be symmetrical.

SYMPATHETIC NERVE; compound nerve, to which the sympathies are ascribed, made up of filaments from a multitude of nerves.

SYMPATHY; correspondence between different organs.

SYMPHYSIS; union of bones, as between the pubic, bones of the pelvis, and at the chin in the lower jaw.

SYMPHISIOTOMY; operation of dividing the symphysis pubis, in certain deformities of the pelvis, to facilitate labor.

SYMPTOM; a sign of disease, called either rational or physical, the former being reached by a mental process, the latter by the external senses.

SYMPTOMATIC ; secondary, resulting from some primary or pre-existing disease.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY ; a description of symptoms.

SYNARTHROSIS ; articulation without sensible motion.

SYNCHONDROSIS ; cartilaginous union of bones.

SYNCHRONOUS ; occurring in equal time, as the strokes of the pulse.

SYNCOPE ; fainting.

SYNDESMOLOGY ; description of the ligaments.

SYNDESMOSIS ; connection of bones by ligaments.

SYNOCHA ; high inflammatory fever.

SYNOCHUS ; synocha ending in typhus.

SYNOVIA ; fluid lubricating the joints.

SYNOVIAL GLANDS ; situated within the joints.

SYNTHESIS ; recomposition, opposite of analysis, anatomical connection of the bones of the skeleton.

SYSSARCOSIS ; bones connected by muscle.

SYSPASIA ; clonic spasmodic diseases.

SYPHILIS ; lues venerea.

SYPHILOID ; resembling syphilis.

SYRINGE ; instrument for injecting fluids.

SYSTATICA ; diseases, simultaneously affecting different sensorial functions.

SYSTEMIC CIRCULATION ; that of the general system, as contradistinguished from the pulmonic, &c.

SYSTOLE ; contraction of the heart and arteries.

T.

TABACUM; tobacco, a narcotic.

TABELLA; a lozenge.

TABES; wasting, as in hectic fever.

TABES MESENTERICA; tuberculous disease of the glands of the mesentery.

TABES DORSALIS; emaciation from excess in venery, with weakness and pain in the back and limbs.

TABULA VITREA; internal table of the skull.

TACTUS; the touch, examination by the finger.

TACTUS REGALIS; royal touch, once famed for curing scrophula, hence called king's evil.

TANNIN; basis of tannic acid, found in oak bark, nutgalls, &c.

TÆNIA; tape-worm.

TÆNIA LATA; broad tape-worm.

TÆNIA SOLIUM; solitary and long tape-worm.

TALIACOTIAN; the Italian method of Rhinoplasty, the flap being taken from the fore-arm.

TALIPES; club-foot, several varieties.

TALUS; talipes calcareus, abnormal flexion of the foot, the patient walking on the heel.

TAMPON; } plugging, as in uterine
TAMPONNEMENT; } hemorrhage, mechanical suppression of flooding.

TANACETUM; tansy.

TANNIC ACID; tannin obtained from oak bark, &c.

TANTALUM; a metal, columbium.

TAPEWORM; tænia.

TAPPING; paracentesis, puncture by a trocar for emptying dropsical cavities.

TAR-WATER; an infusion of tar.

TAPIOCA; officinal article of nutriment for the sick.

TARAXACUM; dandelion, a diuretic plant.

TARSUS; instep or ankle, including seven bones; also the cartilaginous edge of the eyelids.

TARTAR DENTIUM; concretions upon the teeth, salts deposited from the saliva.

TARTAR, CREAM OF; supertartrate of potash, a bitartrate.

TARTAR EMETIC; tartrate of antimony and potash.

TARTAR SOLUBLE; neutral tartrate of potash.

TARTARIC ACID; found in wine, chiefly used in making effervescent draughts with bicarbonated salts.

TAXIS; manual reduction of a hernia.

TEGUMENT; integument.

TELA; areanearum, spiders' web, cobweb, a styptic.

TELLURIUM; a metal.

TEMPERAMENT; constitutional peculiarity, as the sanguineous, melancholic, choleric, phlegmatic, &c.

TEMPORAL; bones, muscles, vessels, nerves, &c., of the temples.

TEMPORI DEXTRO; to the right temple, in prescriptions.

TEMPORI SINISTRO; to the left temple.

TENACULUM; a hook used by surgeons in securing arteries, and by anatomists in dissection.

TENDON; white elongated extremity of muscles, the sinews.

TENDO ACHILLES; the tendon of the gastro-cnemii muscles found attached to the heel.

TENESMUS; pain and difficulty in stool, ineffectual straining, a characteristic of dysentery.

TENOTOMY; operation of dividing tendons, usually performed subcutaneously.

TENSOR; name of certain muscles.

TENSOR VAGINÆ FEMORIS; fascialis, a muscle of the thigh.

TENT: a roll of lint for dilating wounds, sinuses, &c.

TENTORIUM; a membranous partition of the brain between the cerebrum and cerebellum.

TEREBINTHINA; turpentine, a resinous juice from several species of the pine-tree.

TERES; round, applied to muscles, ligaments, &c.

TERES LUMBRICI; round worm infesting the intestines.

TERES TERRA; calcareous and other earths.

TERTIAN; fever recurring every third day, the interval being forty-eight hours.

TERTIAN DOUBLE; usual type of remittents, a paroxysm every day, but differing from each other, those of alternate days corresponding in time and duration.

TERTIUM SAL; a neutral salt.

TEST; a re-agent, used for analyzing compounds.

- TESTACEOUS ; a powder of burnt shells.
- TESTES ; the testicles, also the lower part of the tubercula quadragemina in the brain.
- TETANUS ; trismus, locked-jaw, a spasmodic disease attended with great danger.
- TETANUS TRAUMATIC ; when arising from wounds.
- TETANUS IDIOPATHIC ; when occurring from other causes.
- TETTER ; a herpetic eruption.
- TEXTURE ; tissue, membrane, peculiar structure of organs.
- THALAMI NERVORUM OPTICORUM ; supposed origin of the optic nerves in the brain.
- THEBAIC TINCTURE ; laudanum.
- THECA ; a sheath, fibrous membrane enveloping the different structures of the body.
- THEORY ; reasoning on the nature, causes, treatment, &c., of diseases ; a rational system of medicine.
- THERAPEIA ; the healing art.
- THERAPEUTIC ; knowledge relating to the cure of disease.
- THERMA ; caloric, heat.
- THERMÆ ; warm baths or springs.
- THERMOMETER ; a graduated instrument for measuring temperature, or sensible heat, by the expansion of quicksilver or other fluid ; the scale of Fahrenheit mostly employed.
- THESIS ; an essay.
- THORACIC ; belonging to the chest.
- THORACIC DUCT ; reservoir for the lacteals of the lymphatic system, behind the aorta and near the spine.

THORAX; the chest.

THORIUM; a metal, basis of the earth thoria.

THORN-APPLE; *datura stramonium*.

THROBBING; pulsating pain.

THROMBUS; ecchymosis.

THRUSH; aphtha, sprue, white ulcers of the mouth, &c., frequent in infancy, and occurring in low fevers.

THUS; *Juniperus Lycia*, *frankincense*, *olibanum*.

THYME; a medicinal herb.

THYMUS GLAND; behind the sternum, large in the *fœtus*.

THYROID CARTILAGE; prominence upon the larynx, *pomum Adami*.

THYROID GLAND; lying before the wind-pipe, the seat of goitre or Derbyshire neck.

TIBIA; large bone of the leg.

TIBIAL; muscles, vessels, nerves, &c., of the tibia.

TIBIALIS ANTICUS; } muscles of the leg.

TIBIALIS POSTICUS; }

TIC DOLOREUX; neuralgia of the facial nerve, applied to similar pain in other nerves.

TIC CONVULSIF; twitching of the muscles of the face.

TIGLIUM; croton, the oil a drastic cathartic, used also as a counter-irritant.

TINCÆ OS; mouth of the womb, *os uteri*.

TINCTURE; spirituous or vinous infusion of drugs, an extensive variety in use, simple and compound.

TINEA; *porrigo*, a genus of cutaneous eruptions.

- TINEA CAPITIS; scald head.
- TINKLING METALLIC; diagnostic of pneumothorax, &c., in auscultation.
- TINNITUS AURIUM; ringing noise in the ears.
- TISANE; ptisan, any diluting drink as barley water, herb tea, &c.
- TISSUE; a web or membrane.
- TISSUE MUCOUS; investing cavities which communicate with the external air.
- TISSUE SEROUS; lining cavities not externally open.
- TISSUE CELLULAR; connecting the minute parts of the structure of the body.
- TISSUE FIBROUS; constituting sheaths, capsules, aponeuroses, &c.
- TITANIUM; metallic basis of titanitic acid.
- TITILLATION; tickling.
- TITUBATIO; restlessness, fidgets.
- TOBACCO; nicotiana tabacum.
- TOCOLOGY; science of midwifery.
- TOLERANCE; capability of the eye to endure light, or power of the stomach to bear medicine.
- TOLU; balsam extracted from a species of fir.
- TONIC; strengthening medicines.
- TONIC SPASMS; permanent rigidity of muscles.
- TONICITY; elasticity.
- TONSILS; glands on each side of the throat, amygdalæ.
- TONSILLITIS; cynanche tonsillaris, quinsy.
- TOPICAL; local.
- TOOTH ACHE; odontalgia.

- TORCULAR HEROPHYLI; reservoir of the sinuses of the dura mater.
- TORMINA; griping pains.
- TORPOR; dulness, inactivity.
- TORRICELLIAN VACUUM; in a barometer at the top of the column of mercury.
- TORSION; twisting the ends of divided arteries, to arrest hemorrhage.
- TORTICOLLIS; wry neck, caput obstipum.
- TOURNIQUET; instrument often employed in amputation for compressing the arteries and preventing hemorrhage.
- TOXICODENDRON; sumach, poisonous Rhus.
- TOXICOLOGY; description of poisons.
- TOXICUM; a poison.
- TRACHEA; windpipe.
- TRACHEAL; structures connected with the windpipe.
- TRACHITIS; croup, cynanche trachealis, inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the trachea.
- TRACHEOTOMY; incision into the windpipe, as for the removal of a foreign body.
- TRAGACANTH; an officinal gum, gum dragon.
- TRAGUS; eminence of the meatus of the external ear.
- TRANSFUSION; conveying the blood of one animal into the veins of another.
- TRANSLATION; metastasis.
- TRANSCENDENTAL ANATOMY; teaches the mode, plan, or model upon which the different organs are formed.
- TRANSPLANTATION; as in autoplasmic surgery.

TRANSUDATION; fluids passing through porous membranes.

TRANSVERSALIS; certain abdominal and cervical muscles.

TRAPEZIUM; }
TRAPEZOIDES; } bones of the carpus.

TRAPEZIUS; muscle of the shoulder-blade.

TRAUMATIC; belonging to wounds.

TRAUMATIC HEMORRHAGE; from wounded vessels.

TRAUMATIC TETANUS; originating in wounds, as by a nail in the foot, &c.

TREMLES; milk sickness, an epidemic.

TREMOR; trembling.

TREPAN; } instrument for perforating the
TREPINE; } skull, used in certain injuries
of the head.

TRIANGULAR; name of several muscles.

TRICEPS; three-headed muscles, in the thigh, comprising the vastus externus, and internus, with the cruræus; and, in the arm, the extensor longus, and brevis, with the brachialis internus.

TRICHIASIS; entropion, inversion of the eyelids.

TRICHOCEPHALUS; the long thread worm.

TRICUSPID; valves upon the right side of the heart, auriculo ventricular.

TRIGASTRIC; muscle having three bellies.

TRIFACIAL; fifth pair of nerves.

TRIPLE TERTIAN; two paroxysms on one day, and one on the next day, two on the third day, and one on the fourth, &c., the paroxysms of the alternate days corresponding in duration and violence.

TRISMUS; lock-jaw, a symptom of tetanus.

TRITURATE; to rub down in a mortar.

TROCAR; instrument used for paracentesis.

TROCHANTER; tuberosities on the thigh bone.

TROCHIISCI; lozenges.

TROCHLEARIS; a muscle of the eye and certain nerves.

TROCHOIDES; wheel-like articulation as the radius and ulna.

TRUNK; the body without head or extremities.

TRUSS; instrument for keeping a hernia reduced.

TUBER ISCHII; lower part of the ischium, called os sedentarium.

TUBERCLE; in pathology applied to scrophulous tumors.

TUBERCULA QUADRAGEMINA; four tubercles in the brain on the Pons varolii, called nates and testes.

TUBULAR GESTATION; extra uterine fœtation, occurring in the Fallopian tubes.

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION; } a scro-
TUBERCULOUS PHTHISIS; } phulous
affection of the lungs, hereditary and most frequently incurable, except in its incipency; the true Phthisis pulmonalis.

TUMEFACTION; swelling.

TUMID; swollen, distended.

TUMOR; a morbid circumscribed enlargement, whether adipose, sarcomatous, medullary, tuberculated, mastoid or pancreatic sarcoma, carcinomatous, encephaloid or encysted.

TUNIC; coat, or membranous covering.

TUNICA ARACHNOIDES; membrane covering the brain.

TUNICA ALBUGINEA TESTIS; fibrous envelope of the testes.

TUNICA ADNATA; lining membrane of the eye-lids.

TUNGSTEN; metallic basis of tungstic acid.

TUNGSTIC ACID; yellow powder obtained from the tungstate of lime.

TURBINATED BONES; *spongiosa inferiora* in the nostrils.

TURGESCENT; swelling as in priapism.

TURMERIC; root of *curcuma longa*.

TURNER'S CERATE; ointment made with *lapis calaminaris*.

TURNING; version of the fœtus, by bringing down the feet in intractable presentations.

TURPETH MINERAL; subsulphate of mercury.

TURPENTINE; *terebinthina*.

TUSSIS; cough.

TUSSIS HUMIDA; common or catarrhal cough.

TUSSIS SICCA; dry cough, without expectoration.

TUSSA CONVULSIVA; whooping cough.

TWITCHING; *subsultus tendinum*.

TYMPANITES; abdominal emphysema.

TYMPANITIS; inflammation of the *membrana tympani*, otitis.

TYMPANUM; drum of the ear.

TYPE; order in which symptoms occur, as in fevers.

TYPHOMANIA; delirium with stupor.

TYPHOID; resembling typhus.

TYPHUS; a congestive and malignant fever.

TYRIASIS; elephantiasis.

U.

ULCER; a solution of continuity by inflammation, and may be either simple, local, constitutional or specific.

ULNUS AMERICANA; slippery elm, inner bark mucilaginous.

ULITIS; inflammation of the gums.

ULNA; under bone of the forearm.

UMBILICUS; the navel.

UMBILICAL CORD; the navel string, connecting the fœtus in utero to the placenta, and thus uniting it to the mother.

UNCIA; an ounce, weight or measure.

UNCIFORM; hook-like, a bone of the wrist.

UNCTION; mercurial ointment.

UNDULATION; fluctuation.

UNGUENT; } ointment.

UNGUENTUM; }

UNGUIS; a nail.

UNGUIS OS; os lachrymale.

UNION BY THE FIRST INTENTION; healing of a wound by the adhesive inflammation.

URANIUM; a metal.

URATE; lithate, compound of uric or lithic acid.

UREA; organic principle of the urine, also a urinary plaster.

URESIS; micturition, urination.

URETER; canal between the kidney and bladder.

URETHRA; canal from the bladder by which the urine passes off, divided in the male into the prostatic, membranous, and spongy portions.

URETHRÆ ORIFICIUM; } the mouth of the
URETHRÆ MEATUS; } urethra, in the
female found just beneath the clitoris.

URETHRITIS; gonorrhœa, inflammation of the
urethra, an infectious disease, with acrid puru-
lent discharge.

URETHROPLASTY; restoration of the urethra
by autoplasty.

URIC ACID; lithic acid of the urine.

URINAL; vessels receiving the urine, variously
constructed, to be worn by patients suffering
from incontinence.

URINE; fluid secreted by the kidneys.

URTICA; the common stinging nettle.

URTICARIA; nettle rash, an eruptive fever.

URTICATION; flagellation with nettles, one
method of counter-irritation, recommended in
cases of insensibility or suspended animation,
and in narcosis, or narcotism, as after poison-
ing by opium.

UTERINE; appertaining to the womb.

UTERO-GESTATION; pregnancy.

UTERUS; the womb, divided into the fundus,
neck, and os tincæ; and its appendages are
the broad and round ligaments, Fallopian tubes
and ovaria.

UVA; a grape, the uvula.

UVA PASSA; a raisin, or dried grape.

UVA URSI; bear-berry.

UVEA; posterior lamina of the iris.

UVULA; the pendulous body behind the soft
palate.

UVULITIS; falling of the palate, elongation of
the uvula from inflammation.

V.

VACCINATION; insertion of cow-pox virus under the cuticle, as a prophylactic against the contagion of variola, or small-pox.

VACCINE DISEASE; cow-pox, a contagious disease.

VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS; myrtle-berry, whortleberry.

VACUUM; empty of air, as in an exhausted receiver under an air-pump.

VAGINA; a sheath, the passage from the labia pudendi to the uterus.

VAGINAL COAT; tunica vaginalis, serous envelope of the testicles and epididymis.

VAGUS NERVUS; the pneumogastric nerve, per vagum.

VALERIAN; the root much employed as an antispasmodic in infusion or tincture.

VALETUDINARIAN; an invalid, one in feeble health.

VALGUS; toes turned outward, in a variety of clubfoot, abnormal flexion with abduction, talipes valgus, eversion.

VANADIUM; a metal.

VALVES OF THE HEART; eustachian, tricuspid and mitral.

VALVES OF THE AORTA;

VALVES OF THE PULMONARY ARTERY; }
are each three in number, and called sigmoid or semilunar.

VALVES OF THE VEINS; are very numerous, and found in the veins of the head, trunk and limbs, in the two vena cavas, and the vena azygos, and are either single, double or triple.

- VALVULÆ CONNIVENTES**; folds upon the mucous membrane of the duodenum.
- VAPORIZATION**; conversion of a fluid into vapor, either by ebullition with heat, or evaporation at ordinary temperatures.
- VAPOR**; any liquid expanded by heat into an elastic or gaseous fluid, which recovers its liquid state by condensation, on the abstraction of heat; it is contradistinguished from gas, as steam, which is vapor at a high temperature.
- VAPORS**; vulgar name for melancholy or hypochondriasis.
- VARICELLA**; chicken-pox, an eruptive fever, either lenticular, conoidal, globular or crystalline.
- VARICOCELE**; morbid enlargement of the vessels of the scrotum.
- VARIOLA**; small-pox, a contagious pustular fever, divided into distinct and confluent.
- VARIOLA INSERTA**; when artificially produced, as by inoculation.
- VARIOLOID**; modified small-pox, a mild form of small-pox, often occurring after vaccination.
- VARICOSE**; } morbid dilatation of veins, analogous to aneurism in the arteries.
- VARIX**; }
- VARNISH**; resins suspended in alcoholic or oleaginous solution.
- VARUS**; that variety of club-foot, consisting of abnormal extension with abduction, the toes being turned inward, talipes varus, inversion.
- VAS**; a vessel, hence vascular.
- VAS DEFERENS**; large excretory duct of the testis.

VAS DEFERENS MULIERIS ; Fallopian tubes.

VASA ; vessels.

VASA BREVIA ; branches of the splenic artery.

VASA LACTEA ; chyliferous vessels.

VASA VASORUM ; minute nutrient vessels which supply the coats of the arteries and veins.

VASCULAR ; belonging to the blood-vessels.

VASCULAR SYSTEM ; includes the heart, arteries, veins, capillaries and lymphatics.

VASTUS EXTERNUS ; }

VASTUS INTERNUS ; } muscles of the thigh.

VAULT OF THE CRANIUM ; upper concavity of the skull.

VAULT OF THE PALATE ; roof of the mouth.

VEHICLE ; any menstruum for the exhibition of medicines.

VELUM ; soft palate.

VEINS, SYSTEMIC ; vessels which carry dark blood and return it to the heart.

VEINS, PULMONIC ; differ from the systemic, in carrying the red blood, after it has been decarbonated by respiration, and returning it to the heart.

VENA ; veins.

VENA CAVA DESCENDENS ; } superior and

VENA CAVA ASCENDENS ; } inferior great veins which return the blood to the heart, after it has performed its office in the systemic circulation.

VENA PORTÆ ; large vein of the liver, running along the groove of that organ, and formed by the splenic and superior mesenteric veins.

- VENÆSECTION**; bleeding from a vein by puncturing it either with a spring or thumb lancet.
- VENEREAL DISEASE**; including both syphilis and gonorrhœa, as conventionally understood, but strictly the former only.
- VENERY**; sexual indulgence, when excessive the source of numerous diseases.
- VENOUS PULSE**; occurring but rarely, and in the jugular veins.
- VENTRICLES**; four cavities in the brain, and two in the heart.
- VERATRUM**; white hellebore, and applied to the active principle found in this plant, as also in the seeds of the *colchicum autumnale*, *sabadilla*, &c.
- VERATRIA**; } veratrine, the alkaloid found in
VERATRINA; } the *veratrum sabadilla*, *colchicum*, &c.
- VERDIGRIS**; impure acetate of peroxide of copper.
- VERMES**; worms.
- VERMINOUS**; infested with worms.
- VERMIFORM**; like a worm, certain processes.
- VERMIFUGE**; an anthelmintic.
- VERMINATION**; parasitic animalculæ in the skin.
- VERRUCCA**; a wart.
- VERSION**; turning the fœtus and delivering by the feet in certain malpresentations.
- VERTEBRÆ**; bones of the spinal column; seven cervical, twelve dorsal, and five lumbar.
- VERTEBRAL ARTERY**; first branch of the subclavian, and passing through perforations in the cervical vertebræ to the brain.

VERTEBRAL NERVE; the trisplanchnic.

VERTIGO; giddiness, dizziness.

VERUMONTANUM; caput gallinaginis, eminence in the urethra near the ductus ejaculatorius.

VERTEX; crown of the head.

VESANIA; diseases accompanied by madness.

VESICAL; appertaining to the bladder.

VESICLE; a bladder or filled pustule, a blister.

VESICLES GRAAFFIAN; small cysts found in the ovaria.

VESICA; a bladder.

VESICA BILIARIA; gall bladder.

VESICA URINARIA; urinary bladder.

VESICANT; } producing blisters.

VESICATORY; }

VESICO VAGINAL; fistula between the bladder and vagina.

VESICULÆ SEMINALES; seminal canals.

VESICULAR; sounds of respiration made by the passage of air through the pulmonary vesicle.

VESTIBULE; in the internal ear, also between the nymphæ of the vulva.

VIABILITY; capacity for life, as in the newborn fœtus.

VIBICES; purple spots under the skin in malignant fevers.

VIBRISSA; hairs growing within the nostrils.

VICARIOUS; morbid hæmorrhages, &c., occurring in the place of natural or habitual discharges.

VIDIAN CANAL; pterygoid canal, in the os petrosa.

VIDIAN NERVE; portion of the fifth pair.

VILLUS; } mucous coat of the stomach.
 VILLOUS; }

VINUM; wine, fermented juice of the grape, used in preparing vinous tinctures, of which there are numerous examples.

VINOUS FERMENTATION; as in grape juice forming wine and evolving alcohol.

VIOLA ODORATA; sweet violet, a delicate test or chemical re-agent.

VIOLINA; an alkaloid, emetine, analogous to that obtained from ipecacuana.

VIRTUAL CAUTERY; contra-distinguished from the actual, escharotic.

VIRUS; venom, animal poison, contagion.

VIS; force, power.

VIS A TERGO; force from behind, applied to the impulse given to the current of blood in the arteries by the heart's systole.

VIS INERTIÆ; principle by which matter remains at rest, or preserves motion in a right line, unless disturbed by foreign force.

VIS INSITA; } irritability of muscular fibre,
 VIS VITALIS; } when stimulated.

VIS MEDICATRIX NATURÆ; } power of na-
 VIS CONSERVATRIX; } ture in curing disease.

VIS NERVEA; vital energy or sensibility derived from innervation.

VIS MORTUA; contractility of muscles after death, or after being removed from the body.

VIS VITÆ; vitality, natural power of the animal body to resist death and perpetuate life.

VISCERA; internal organs of the body.

VISCUM ALBUM ; misletoe.

VITA PROPRIA ; nisus formativus, peculiar vitality in the different organs, adapting them to their several functions.

VITAL AIR ; oxygen gas.

VITAL ORGANS ; those which are essential to life.

VITALITY ; property of the living body which effectually defeats the action of chemical laws, in impairing or destroying the structure of the organization, unless they are sufficiently potent to destroy vitality itself, and convert the organization into dead matter.

VITELLUS OVI ; yolk of an egg.

VITELLO OVI SOLUTUS ; dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

VITREOUS HUMOR ; semi-fluid occupying the posterior chamber of the globe of the eye.

VITRIFICATION ; conversion of silex, &c., into glass.

VITRIOL ; compounds of sulphuric acid with iron, copper, or zinc, and called green, blue, or white vitriol.

VITRIOLATED TARTAR ; sulphate of potash.

VITRIOLIC ACID ; sulphuric acid.

VITRUM ANTIMONII ; glass of antimony.

VOLA ; the palm of the hand.

VOLTAIC PILE ; a galvanic apparatus.

VOLVULUS ; intus-susceptio.

VOMER ; bone of the nose, posterior part of the septum narium.

VOMICA ; abscess in the lungs.

VOMITURITIO ; retching.

VULPIS MORBIS; alopecia, falling of the hair.
VULVA; the female pudendum, also an aperture in the brain.

W.

WART; verucca.

WEIGHTS ATOMIC; definite proportions in chemical combinations.

WEN; an indolent or encysted tumor, a great variety.

WHEY; fluid part of milk separated from the curd or coagulum as by acid; serum lactis.

WHITE SWELLING; a disease of the bones and larger joints, identical with spina ventosa, scrophulous.

WHITES; vulgar name for fluor albus.

WOODS; name applied to sarsaparilla, guiacum, sassafras and mezereon, hence decoction of the woods.

WHITLOW; abscess of the ends of the fingers.

WHOOPING-COUGH; pertussis.

WORM-SEED; artemisia santonica.

WORT; an herb.

WOUND; a solution of continuity by violence, whether incised, lacerated, contused, punctured, poisoned, or gun-shot.

WORMIANA; small bones found in the cranial sutures.

WRIST; carpus, comprising eight bones.

WRY NECK; torticollis, caput obstipum, contraction of one sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle.

X.

XANTHIUM; burdock.

XANTHOGEN; radical of hydroxanthic acid, forming yellow compounds.

XANTHOPROTEIC ACID; obtained from fibrin by nitric acid.

XANTHOPSIA; yellow vision, jaundiced.

XANTHOS; yellow.

XEROPHTHALMIA; dryness of the eyes.

XEPHOID; } sword-like, ensiform cartilage of

XYPHOID; } the sternum.

Y.

YAWS; frambœsia, warts like mulberries upon the body, a disease peculiar to the African race.

YEAST; fermentum, a scum formed during the vinous fermentation of vegetable juices, and decoctions used in producing fermentation; antiseptic.

YELLOW FEVER; epidemic bilious remittent fever of malignant character, chiefly prevalent in hot or tropical climates.

YELLOW GUM; infantile jaundice.

YELLOW WASH; made by adding two grains of corrosive sublimate to an ounce of lime-water.

YTTRIUM; metallic basis of the earth, yttria.

Z.

ZAFFRE; impure oxide of cobalt.

ZEINE; alkaloid obtained from Indian corn.

ZERO; beginning of the numbers of a thermometrical scale.

ZINC; spelter, a metal, its salts medicinally used.

ZIRCONIUM; metallic basis of the earth, zirconia.

ZINGIBER; ginger, black and white varieties, root aromatic.

ZIZYPHUM; jujube.

ZONE; shingles, herpetic circle round the body.

ZOOLOGY; science of animals.

ZOOTOMY; comparative anatomy.

ZOONOMIA; laws of animal life.

ZULAPIUM; a julep.

ZYGOMA; the arch or yoke formed by the conjunction of the zygomatic processes of the malar and temporal bones.

ZYGOMATIC; name of certain processes, muscles, &c., of the check.

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